

# DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRESIDENT REAGAN

Meets Nakasone 9 Nov

06091151 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 9 KYODO -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone agreed Wednesday on Japan-U.S. cooperation for peace and stability in the world and to hold close consultations on the "internationalization" of the yen.

The two leaders met for 75 minutes after President Reagan arrived in Tokyo Wednesday afternoon to begin his six and a half-day visit to Japan and South Korea. The President expressed his hope for Japan's efforts to build up its defense structure. The meeting took place at the Akasaka Palace, where the Reagans are staying during their four-day state visit.

Following the meeting, Nakasone told newsmen he and the President affirmed Western unity expressed in talks recently in Tokyo between Nakasone and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. He also said he and Reagan agreed to begin preparations for a new round of trade liberalization talks on tariff reductions, North-South problems and agriculture.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Secretary of State George Shultz also took part in the Nakasone-Reagan meeting, which came after the President held a formal meeting with Emperor Hirohito at the Imperial Palace. Reagan told the emperor he wanted to invite Crown Prince Akihito and Crown Princess Michiko to the United States. "May we invite the crown prince and crown princess" to America, Reagan said at the outset of the meeting. The emperor said he would consult with the Japanese Government.

Nakasone told Reagan America's high interest rates ought to be reduced in dealing with what the United States called the Japanese currency's undervaluation against the dollar. Shultz, however, countered by saying the question of opening up the Japanese capital market should be discussed. The first Nakasone-Reagan session agreed to establish a committee to discuss the yen-dollar issue.

Japanese briefers said the President told the prime minister the U.S. has a deep understanding of the significance of the Pacific and East Asia. "This region is a new frontier of the world," the President said.

Japanese officials said Reagan expressed concern about the current trade imbalance between the two countries, expected to exceed 20 billion dollars in Japan's favor this year. The President also cited the questions of foreign access to the Japanese market, dollar-yen exchange rates and the opening up of Japan's capital market. Noting there have been protectionist moves in Congress, Reagan reportedly proposed that the two countries fully discuss these issues. Nakasone and Reagan also agreed to issue a Tokyo declaration at the conclusion of their second round of official talks.

The President, accompanied by his wife, Nancy, and members of his official entourage, flew into Tokyo's Haneda International Airport under stringent police security measures. They were formally welcomed into Japan after they were taken from the airport to the Akasaka Palace by U.S. Marine helicopter. The Emperor personally extended greetings to the chief executive and the first lady. Empress Nagako, who has long been suffering from a hip injury, was not present. She also did not participate in the formal meeting between the emperor and Reagan in the palace.



## Leaders End First-Day Meeting

OW091351 Tokyo KYODO in English 1345 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 9 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and U.S. President Ronald Reagan wound up their first-day meeting Wednesday after agreeing on bilateral cooperation for world peace and prosperity and close consultations on trade and economic issues, including the yen-dollar exchange rate problem.

Nakasone and Reagan, the third U.S. chief executive to visit Tokyo following Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, met for 75 minutes at the Akasaka Palace, the state guesthouse in downtown Tokyo that resembles the Versailles Palace. The two men devoted most of the meeting -- the third encounter between them -- to bilateral relations, leaving international issues to a second session Thursday, Japanese officials said. Nakasone first met Reagan in Washington last January and then at the Williamburg summit of seven industrial democracies in May.

They agreed at the Tokyo session to establish a committee of experts to discuss what the Americans regard as the yen's undervaluation against the dollar, the officials said. In this connection, a senior U.S. official told reporters the two leaders endorsed a joint statement to be released Thursday in the names of Japanese Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan on greater international use of the yen, which would help boost the Japanese currency's exchange rate by creating more demand for yen. Takeshita is scheduled to meet Thursday with Deputy Treasury Secretary R.T. McNamar who is with the President on behalf of Regan.

Nakasone and Reagan agreed to issue a "Tokyo declaration" at the end of their second meeting stressing the importance of Western solidarity, Japanese officials said. Observers regarded the move as a demonstration of a growing bilateral partnership aimed at political considerations, with Nakasone likely to face a general election in December and Reagan expected to seek reelection next year.

Nakasone told reporters after the meeting he and Reagan affirmed a Tokyo statement announced by the prime minister and his West German counterpart Helmut Kohl early this month.

The statement called for Western unity in dealing with East-West relations on the basis of a political statement issued at the Williamburg summit. Nakasone also said the two leaders agreed to start preparations for a new round of multilateral talks for freer world trade, involving services trade and agriculture as well as merchandise commerce.

Reagan expressed hope for further Japanese defense buildup efforts, the Japanese officials said.

The meeting was followed by talks between Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, with the yen-dollar issue among topics as well as the international situation.

Two hours before the meeting with Nakasone, Reagan was welcomed at the guesthouse by Emperor Hirohito. Reagan arrived at Haneda Airport at 2:11 p.m. under heavy security involving some 23,000 police officers. Reagan told the emperor he wants to invite Crown Prince Akihito and Crown Princess Michiko to the United States.

An estimated 4,200 radical leftists staged rallies and demonstrations at seven places in the capital and in Naha, Okinawa Prefecture, in opposition to Reagan's visit, his second following one in 1971 when, as governor of California, he came as a special envoy of then President Richard Nixon.

Police arrested six demonstrators.

The Nakasone-Reagan meeting was joined by Abe and Shultz, and later by other officials. They discussed a number of bilateral trade and economic problems, including foreign access to Japan's capital market and the yen-dollar rate issue, the Japanese officials said. Nakasone singled out high U.S. interest rates as the main cause of the dollar's strength but Shultz countered by urging Japan to open its capital market to help the yen appreciate, they said. The second Nakasone-Reagan meeting is to be held at the prime minister's office around noon Thursday.

Nakasone and his wife, Tsutako, will then host a luncheon at the office in honor of Reagan and his wife, Nancy.

Reagan will make a nationally televised speech in the Diet (parliament) Friday, the first U.S. President to do so. The two leaders will later visit Nakasone's mountain lodge on Tokyo's western outskirts for a fireside chat, joined by their wives.

Reagan will leave for Seoul Saturday morning on the second and final leg of his first Asian tour as President amid mounting tension on the Korean peninsula following the October 9 bomb blast in Rangoon that killed 17 South Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers.

#### Shultz Denounces N. Korea

OWO91417 Tokyo KYODO in English 1408 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 9 KYODO -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Wednesday night and lashed out at North Korea in connection with a terrorist bombing in Rangoon on October 9 which killed 21 people.

The two foreign ministers held a separate meeting after they joined President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in their first round of talks following the President's arrival Wednesday afternoon on a four-day state visit.

Japanese officials said Shultz denounced North Korea for its "unpardonable" bombing at the Martyr's Mausoleum in the Burmese capital. Seventeen Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers, were killed in the blast which occurred shortly before President Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled arrival for a wreath-laying ceremony. The officials said Abe briefed Shultz on the measures Nakasone's government took to restrict contact between Japanese and North Korean diplomats in third countries and entry into Japan of North Korean officials. The Burmese Government earlier announced the bombing incident was triggered by North Korean agents, and broke off diplomatic relations with Pyongyang.

Nakasone and Reagan are scheduled to hold the second and final official round of talks Thursday at the prime minister's official residence and take up rising tension on the Korean peninsula and other international issues. Reagan will proceed to Seoul Saturday at the conclusion of his visit to Japan.

The Japanese officials said Abe and Shultz also discussed the yen-dollar disparity, further foreign access to the Japanese capital market, promotion of investment in Japan and the United States and other matters. However, under mutual agreement, the substance of their talks was not made public.

The financial and monetary problems will top the agenda in a meeting Thursday morning between Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and U.S. Deputy Treasury Secretary Timothy McNamar, who is accompanying Reagan on his Japanese trip.

Japanese officials have hinted financial experts of both countries will create committees to help resolve those issues which Washington contends are partly responsible for the currency misalignment and the widening trade imbalance.

The Japanese foreign minister expressed the hope that the current intragovernmental pact on foreign procurements by the quasigovernmental Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Public Corp. (NTT) be extended for another three years. The American and Japanese officials also briefly touched on imports of U.S. beef and citrus fruit. Shultz called on Japan to further reduce tariffs and purchase communications satellites but the Japanese were noncommittal.

#### Monetary Coordination Backed

OW100403 Tokyo KYODO in English 0355 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 10 KYODO -- Japan and the United States agreed Thursday to coordinate their monetary policies to help balance exchange rates between the yen and the dollar.

The agreement was reached at a meeting between Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and U.S. Deputy Treasury Secretary Timothy McNamar who is accompanying President Ronald Reagan on his four-day visit to Tokyo, Japanese officials said. A press release incorporating the agreement will be issued later in the day, they said.

Takeshita told McNamar the current yen-dollar rate does not fully reflect Japan's fundamental economic strength, adding the main reason is high U.S. interest rates, the officials said. Takeshita was also quoted as saying the high U.S. interest level has caused the dollar to appreciate against foreign currencies and increased interest burdens on developing countries with swollen foreign debts. He expressed hope the United States will redouble efforts to reduce budget deficits, considered by its trading partners to be responsible for high interest rates. Takeshita stressed Japan's pledge to encourage the inflow of foreign capital, liberalize the capital market and thus increase international use of the yen.

McNamar said it is important to continue frank talks between Japanese and U.S. officials in charge of monetary and foreign affairs, the officials said.

#### Reagan Attends Luncheon 10 Nov

OW100607 Tokyo KYODO in English 0554 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 10 KYODO -- President Ronald Reagan said Thursday Japan and the United States are leaders in the world in a high technology revolution.

At a luncheon hosted in his honor by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at the prime minister's official residence, the President said "the true division in the world today is not between East and West, but between progress and stagnation, between freedom and oppression, between hope and despair."

More than 90 Japanese, including leaders of three opposition parties, attended the luncheon. The Americans present included Reagan, his wife Nancy, Secretary of State George Shultz and more than 20 others in the President's official party. The luncheon followed the second and final officially scheduled talks between Nakasone and Reagan. They exchanged their views on the international situation.



"Today," Reagan said, "It's the democracies -- especially Japan and America -- that are leading a high tech revolution that promises to change life on earth even more profoundly than did the industrial revolution of a century ago. This revolution ranges from electron microscopes that can inspect molecules to satellites that are probing the dark infinities of space. It's a revolution that's making industries vastly more efficient, putting the world's great literature, film, and music at families' fingertips, and producing medical breakthroughs that are helping many of the blind to see and many of the handicapped to walk." He said "Japan has been one of those leading the way in electronics and...I can't resist telling you that we Americans who have traditionally prided ourselves in being the first with the most have now met our competition."

"I understand that in a single Tokyo store, one can find 205 varieties of stereo headphones and 100 different television models," Reagan said. He added that "state-controlled economies...just haven't been able to keep up" and pointed out that before Korea was divided, "its industrial center was in the North." He said South Korea, where he will visit Saturday, now outproduces North Korea by 3 to 1. "Or in Europe, the per capita income of West Germany is more than twice that of East Germany," the President said.

Before meeting Nakasone at the prime minister's official residence, Reagan and his wife visited the Meiji Shrine, dedicated to Emperor Hirohito's grandfather Emperor Meiji. They watched old Japanese archery on horseback in which riders wearing samurai clothes shoot arrows at three separate targets. The U.S. chief executive and first lady, who ride horses on their California ranch, watched the performance intently and clapped when one rider scored a bull's-eye. The President signed his name in the visitors' register at the shrine, saying "our reverent thanks for being allowed to visit this beautiful shrine." He signed: "Nancy and Ronald Reagan, November 10, 1983." Crown Prince Akihito [words indistinct] played hosts at the horseback archery held in a drizzle.

Toshitada Tono, an instructor who was at the side of Mrs. Reagan, said the first lady appeared impressed by the performance and marveled [word indistinct] told this type of archery has been practiced for 900 years in Japan. Mrs. Reagan then proceeded to Bancho Primary School while her husband went to the prime minister's official residence for his second round of official talks with Nakasone. Children in first to third grades assembled in the school yard and greeted Mrs. Reagan waving paper Japanese and American flags. She then went to the gymnasium where other children assembled clapped their hands to greet her. She wore around her neck a paper crane lei made by the pupils and watched some children practicing calligraphy. She took a brush laid on a table tennis table and wrote the Chinese character "tomo" (friend). Later she watched a skit and presented children with New York Yankees baseball caps.

Following their second official talks, Nakasone and Reagan exchanged saplings of American dogwood and Japanese azalea in commemoration of the President's visit.

#### Joint Press Conference

OW100655 Tokyo KYODO in English 0645 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 10 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and President Ronald Reagan wound up their two days of talks here Thursday with an agreement that efforts be made to bring about lasting peace and stability (on) the Korean peninsula.

They also reconfirmed that the current Geneva talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on reduction of intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) should not be conducted at the sacrifice of the Asian region. They also agreed Japan should continue her efforts toward further strengthening the credibility of the Japan-U.S. security arrangement.

These agreements were made public in "Tokyo Remarks" issued by Nakasone and Reagan at a nationally televised news conference at the prime minister's official residence. The two leaders met the press at the completion of their second and final official round of talks. They held their initial session Wednesday shortly after Reagan arrived in Tokyo to begin his six-and-a-half-day visit to Japan and South Korea. The President is scheduled to depart for Seoul Saturday morning at the end of his four-day stay in Tokyo.

Nakasone first took the podium to make his remarks and was followed by the President. Newsmen were not allowed to ask questions. Touching on a recent terrorist bombing in Rangoon, in which 21 persons were killed, including four South Korean Cabinet Ministers, Nakasone said he and Reagan agreed "it should be strongly condemned as an inexcusable conduct in challenge of world peace and order, and that continued efforts must be made to bring about lasting peace and stability on the Korean peninsula."

On the improvement of Japan's defense capability, the prime minister said "I wish to continue to make further efforts along the lines of the joint communique of May, 1981." The communique Nakasone referred to was a statement issued on the occasion of a visit to Washington by his predecessor, Zenko Suzuki who pledged Japan would strive for the defense of sea lanes extending up to 1,000 nautical miles from Japanese shores.

In his remarks, President Reagan said he and Nakasone have agreed to establish a Cabinet level consultative forum to deal with yen-dollar exchange rates and another forum at a sub-ministerial level to discuss the question of mutual investment. The U.S. contends the yen is undervalued against the dollar and part of the reasons for that is because Japan has not opened up its domestic capital market. Nakasone said the yen's depreciation against the dollar is due to America's high interest rate.

Reagan also said the Japan-U.S. security arrangement, under which 45,000 U.S. military personnel are stationed in Japan, is important not only for the defense of this country but also for peace and prosperity in the far east. He also called on Japan to make further efforts in boosting its defense capability and emphasized the importance for Japan to continue to make efforts for further liberalization of trade and opening up its capital market to foreign investors.

The Thursday meeting, which lasted about an hour, covered exclusively the international situation, including arms control talks, the situation on the Korean peninsula, China, Southeast Asia and the Middle East, according to Japanese officials.

Reagan told Nakasone the United States would make further efforts to continue the Geneva INF negotiations and other arms control talks with the Soviet Union, despite a passive Soviet response in the talks. He said NATO will start the deployment in Europe of medium-range nuclear missiles in accordance with its 1979 decision, the Japanese officials said.

On relations with China, Reagan said progress has been made recently in Sino-U.S. ties, notably in the field of trade, despite difficulties resulting from U.S. Taiwan relations, they said.



"Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang is expected to visit the United States next January and I will go to China probably next April," he said. In reference to the scheduled visit by Chinese Communist Party Chief Hu Yaobang to Japan later this month, Nakasone said he would like to discuss the question of peace in the world and in Asia as well as arms control talks between the East and West, they added. He thus indicated the agenda of talks with Hu will include the Soviet deployment of SS-20 nuclear missiles in the Asian region.

In regard to the Southeast Asian region, Nakasone was quoted as saying members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), in general, welcome the U.S. presence in this region, the officials said. Reagan said he appreciated Japanese efforts to maintain and further strengthen its close relations with the ASEAN countries -- Indonesia, The Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore.

On the situation in the Philippines which is suffering from accumulated foreign debts and political turmoil following the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, Japan and the United States agreed to work together in rescheduling repayment of the debts. Secretary of State George Shultz was quoted as saying the United States is ready to do its best to better the economic situation in that country, the officials said. Nakasone said the Japanese Government would deal with the matter in closer consultation with the United States, the officials said.

#### Monetary Agreement Detailed

OW100733 Tokyo KYODO in English 0715 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 10 KYODO -- Following is a full text of a Japan-U.S. joint press announcement on monetary and fiscal policies issued here Thursday by Japanese Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan.

Secretary Regan and Finance Minister Takeshita have had a number of candid and cordial exchanges of views in recent weeks on a variety of issues of mutual interest. They have agreed that both countries:

1. Will pursue appropriate monetary and fiscal policies that will promote sustained real economic growth with low inflation, reduced interest rates, and higher productive investment.
2. Will cooperate closely in dealing with LDC debt problems in order to promote effective adjustment on the part of debtor countries and the flow of financing necessary to support those adjustment efforts.
3. Consistent with the understanding reached at Williamsburg with the other summit countries regarding exchange rate policy, will consult more closely on exchange market developments and undertake coordinated intervention to counter disorderly market conditions.

In addition, both ministers agreed that open, liberal capital markets and the free movement of capital are important to the operation of an effectively functioning international monetary system.

Minister Takeshita stated that the Japanese Ministry of Finance will assure the prompt and thorough implementation, following due procedures, of the measures listed in the comprehensive economic measures of October 21, 1983, which would further liberalize Japan's capital markets, internationalize the yen, and allow the yen to more fully reflect its underlying strength. In particular, the Ministry of Finance announced its decisions to:

- Eliminate the real demand rule in forward exchange transactions, effective April 1, 1984.
- Submit a bill in the next ordinary Diet session starting from December 1983, to reform the designated company system, after consultation with agencies concerned.
- Submit a bill in the next ordinary Diet session to enable issuance of foreign currency denominated national bonds abroad.
- Expedite the study concerning establishment of a yen-denominated bankers' acceptance market.

In addition, the Japanese Ministry of Finance announced that it will:

- Seek to lower the minimum denomination of CDs to Y300 million from its current level of Y500 million, effective January 1, 1984.
- Seek to enlarge further the ceiling on each bank's CD issues, effective April 1, 1984.
- Ease guidelines on the issue of Euro-yen bonds by residents, effective April 1, 1984.
- In this connection, the withholding tax on interest earnings on Euro-yen bonds held by non-residents will be reviewed, having due regard to maintaining proper taxation including the withholding tax system.

Minister Takeshita also confirmed his policy stance on the occasion of announcing the comprehensive economic measures that we, as one of the major industrial nations, will continue to take positive steps towards the internationalization of the yen and the liberalization of our financial and capital markets. In reply to questions by Secretary Regan, Minister Takeshita stated that there are no discriminatory restrictions under Japanese laws on the acquisition of Japanese banks by foreign banks. He stated that the banking laws governing acquisitions by foreign banks are identical with those governing acquisitions by domestic banks.

Secretary Regan welcomed the announcement of these measures, indicating that they represent significant progress by the Government of Japan in its efforts to liberalize its capital markets and internationalize the yen, and would make an important contribution to the functioning of foreign exchange markets and the world trade and financial system.

In addition, Secretary Regan announced that the U.S. Treasury will:

- Fully take into account the concerns of the Japanese authorities in its review of the issues related to unitary taxation.
- Welcome the issuance of Japanese government guaranteed bonds in the U.S. market, with or without a currency swap.
- Pursue as quickly as possible a reduction of the U.S. budget deficit through additional measures to reduce government spending.
- Strive for early passage of the legislation enabling the U.S. to consent to the increase in its IMF quota.
- Attempt to agree with the other IDA donors on the next replenishment as soon as possible.

Minister Takeshita and Secretary Regan agreed that further progress on these matters is desirable. To that end, they agreed that the Japanese Ministry of Finance and the U.S. Treasury Department would establish a joint ad hoc group of financial authorities on yen-dollar exchange rate issues. The purpose of the group would be to:

- Monitor U.S. and Japanese progress in implementing the agreed upon measures, and to develop and implement additional steps, such as increasing the use of yen in denominating Japanese exports.
- Strengthen mutual understanding and to establish a common recognition of the current state of the yen-dollar rate and its determinants.

This ad hoc group would be co-chaired by Finance Minister Takeshita and Treasury Secretary Regan, with a working group at the under secretary level.

The working group will meet by February 1984, and submit a report to the chairmen by spring 1984. Minister Takeshita and Secretary Regan agreed to continue to be in close contact on these and other economic and financial issues. (end text)

#### Finance Officials Meet

OW100931 Tokyo KYODO in English 0915 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 10 KYODO -- The United States expressed hope Thursday Japan will open its capital market and take other steps to internationalize the yen so as to bring about an appropriate yen-dollar rate.

U.S. Deputy Treasury Secretary Timothy McNamar emphasized his government's commitment to "stand ready to assist" Japan in maintaining an acceptable exchange rate if money markets become disorderly. "Japan knows it has friends in the United States" in times of such disorderly market conditions, the American official told a news conference. He added there is no basic change in U.S. policy to intervene in money markets. He made the remarks following a 30-minute meeting with Tomomitsu Oba, vice minister of finance for international affairs.

The Finance Ministry and the U.S. Treasury Department released a joint announcement expressing their determination to "pursue appropriate monetary and fiscal policies" for promotion of sustained economic growth. The joint announcement, made in the names of Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, also calls for the two governments to cooperate closely in coping with developing countries' debts problems and consult "more closely" on exchange rates and "undertake coordinated intervention to counter disorderly market conditions."

McNamar said these and other measures pledged by both Tokyo and Washington were "a very significant step forward in maturing" bilateral economic relations and tantamount to "a milestone."

Takeshita said during a Thursday morning meeting with the visiting deputy treasury secretary that high U.S. interest rates are chiefly responsible for the dollar's strength in relations to the yen and other currencies. The two countries agreed to create a joint ad hoc group of financial authorities on the exchange rate issue which will monitor progress in implementing the monetary and fiscal measures to realize a strong yen.

Although increasing the use of yen in denominating Japanese exports is under consideration as a step to help achieve the aim, Oba said that the final decision rests with traders themselves. But the vice finance minister ruled out the possibility of including traders in the ad hoc group which will receive a report next spring from a working group on recommendations and options for the yen-dollar problem.

The Finance Ministry said it will ease guidelines on the issue of Euro-yen bonds by residents from April 1, 1984, and look into the possibility of creation of a yen-denominated bankers' acceptance market.

Takeshita stressed that Japanese laws state "no discriminatory restrictions" on the acquisition of Japanese banks by foreign banks, despite misunderstood perceptions in America, according to Oba. In response to demands by the United States to internationalize the yen, Oba reasserted his view that the demands can be met possibly only through the Japanese currency's "natural evolution," he did not elaborate.



Finance Minister Takeshita believes, Ota later said, a new package of "comprehensive economic measures," announced by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's cabinet last month, constitutes "positive steps" towards the yen's internationalization and liberalization of Japan's financial and capital markets.

#### Businessmen Hail Leaders' Talks

OW101017 Tokyo KYODO in English 1006 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 10 KYODO -- Japanese business leaders Thursday reacted favorably to the just-completed Japan-U.S. summit talks between Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said it is significant that the two leaders exchanged views frankly at a time when the world political situation is increasingly unstable.

Other business leaders likewise noted that the latest Japan-U.S. summit talks were held in a much more frank atmosphere than in the past. The business leaders generally reacted favorably to an agreement to establish an ad hoc committee on the yen-dollar exchange rate to strengthen the yen's value, calling it a step in the right direction.

But Tadashi Sasaki, chairman of the Japan Committee for Economic Development (Keizai Doyukai), was pessimistic about the likelihood of the forum leading to fundamental correction of the yen-dollar disparity. Unless more basic problems, such as the concerted execution of Japanese and U.S. economic policies, are resolved, he said, it will be difficult to attain an appropriate yen-dollar exchange rate. Referring to the matter of the unitary tax instituted in some American states, Eishiro Saito, vice chairman of Keidanren, noted that President Reagan had shown understanding toward the Japanese position on the issue. But the tax will not be easily abolished because it is instituted on the state level, he added.

Complaints have been mounting among Japanese businesses about the tax, because it is calculated on sales and assets, not only of the companies in the American states concerned, but also of their parent firms in foreign countries or other states.

#### Finance Officials Review Talks

OW101023 Tokyo KYODO in English 1011 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 10 KYODO -- Monetary and fiscal policies announced Thursday by Japanese Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan are not expected to have much effect in correcting the undervaluation of the yen in relation to the dollar, Finance Ministry sources said Thursday.

The two countries agreed "to consult more closely on exchange market developments and undertake coordinated intervention to counter disorderly market conditions."

But "a visible effect cannot be expected," the sources said. U.S. Deputy Treasury Secretary Timothy McNamar, who is travelling with President Ronald Reagan on behalf of Regan, was quoted as saying the U.S. intervention policy would not change. The finance ministry will eliminate restrictions on forward trading of the yen on foreign exchange markets as a measure to make the yen stronger.

But the sources said the measure, incorporated in the agreement, would activate trading in the market but "there is no guarantee the yen would strengthen."

The agreement that Japan will expedite the study concerning establishment of a yen-denominated bankers' acceptance market will also have little effect, the sources said. With yen-denominated trade bills being mostly export bills, such a market would not "necessarily" promote Japan's imports, they said. Referring to a joint ad hoc group of financial authorities on the yen-dollar exchange rate issue that Japan and the U.S. agreed to establish, observers said the Finance Ministry does not appear to be serious about it. Tomomitsu Oba, vice minister of finance for international affairs, was quoted as saying: "We just made it public that Japanese and U.S. finance authorities are often holding meetings." "We just wanted to let Americans know what the finance authorities are doing," he said.

#### Nakasone Reveals China Trip

OW101025 Tokyo KYODO in English 1018 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 10 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told U.S. President Ronald Reagan Thursday that he will visit China as early as possible.

Nakasone revealed the China tour plan during the second round of official talks with Reagan Thursday afternoon, Japanese officials said. The prime minister did not say when he will go to Beijing, the officials said. Government sources said later that Nakasone may visit China in January, at the earliest.

The President told Nakasone that he will go to Beijing in April after Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visits the United States in January.

The Japanese leader was quoted as saying that he will discuss world peace and stability, the Asian situation and arms control with Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang, scheduled to visit Japan November 23-30. Hu's upcoming visit will be his first trip to a major power in the Western bloc, Reagan was told. Officials said Nakasone explained Japan's basic policy toward China to promote ties on the basis of peace, friendship and mutual equality.

#### Official Talks End

OW101053 Tokyo KYODO in English 1029 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 10 KYODO -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan ended two days of official talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday, declaring that bilateral ties are stronger than before. In their remarks at the conclusion of the talks, the two leaders said they had very productive discussions on a wide range of bilateral and global issues.

I will leave Japan confident that our partnership is stronger than before, Reagan said, and confident that were giving birth to a new era in Japanese-American relations.

Nakasone said he and Reagan reconfirmed the importance of the two countries promoting cooperation for world peace and prosperity, adding they fully agreed that they should continue to make efforts for further development of the Asian and Pacific region. The two men indicated they reaffirmed that negotiations to reduce intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) should be conducted on a global basis which would not allow the Soviet Union to remove its SS-20 missiles targeted at Western Europe to the Far East.



In this connection, Reagan told Nakasone at the second meeting the United States will deploy Pershing II missiles in Western Europe from late November as scheduled, Japanese officials said. Reagan added the United States will persist in talks with the Soviet Union on arms reduction, including promotion of the stalled INF negotiations in Geneva, they said.

The two leaders also agreed to cooperate in political and economic stability of the Philippines plagued by confusion in the aftermath of assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, they said.

Nakasone said in his concluding remarks he pledged Japan's continued efforts to beef up the credibility of its security arrangements with the United States by improving Japan's defense capability along the lines of a joint communique issued in May 1981. The communique issued by his predecessor, Zenko Suzuki, during his visit to Washington pledged Japan will endeavor to defend sea lanes up to 1,000 miles from Japanese coasts. Reagan referred implicitly to a growing Soviet military presence in the Pacific area, saying there are serious threats to peace in the Northwestern Pacific as well as on the Korean peninsula and in the Caribbean. He said the United States remains convinced Japan can make the most important contribution to Asian peace and security by reinforcing its own defense and sharing more of the burden of our mutual defense effort.

Nakasone and Reagan strongly condemned the October 9 terrorist bombing in Rangoon as an inexcusable act challenging world peace and order. The blast killed 21 people, including four South Korean Cabinet ministers. The two leaders agreed continued efforts must be made to bring about lasting peace and stability on the Korean peninsula, Nakasone said.

Nakasone and his wife, Tsutako, hosted a luncheon at the prime minister's official residence in honor of Reagan and first lady Nancy following the second summit session. Earlier in the day, The Reagans enjoyed a performance of traditional Japanese archery from horseback. Mrs. Reagan then visited Bancho primary school while her husband held the second round of talks with Nakasone.

The Reagans were honored at a reception by Japanese and U.S. business leaders and later at an imperial palace banquet hosted by Emperor Hirohito.

Reagan will address the Diet Friday for the first ever parliamentary speech by a U.S. President and then visit Nakasone's mountain cottage in suburban Tokyo for private talks in the company of both leaders' wives. The President will leave for Seoul Saturday for talks with South Korean president Chon Tu-hwan on the second and final leg of his first Asian tour as U.S. chief executive.

At their first meeting Wednesday, Nakasone and Reagan exchanged what the prime minister called frank views on bilateral economic and trade problems and agreed to work closely to solve them. Nakasone expressed his concern that the unitary method of taxation in some U.S. states is hampering Japanese investment in the United States. Reagan referred to what he termed a dangerous bilateral trade imbalance and urged Japanese efforts to open domestic markets to foreign manufacturers and investors.

The two leaders agreed to set up a Cabinet-level consultative forum to discuss ways of establishing a more balanced exchange rate between the yen and the dollar, and another sub-ministerial-level forum on mutual investment. The United States claims the yen is undervalued against the dollar, giving Japanese products an unfair competitive edge on world export markets and thus contributing to Japan's ballooning trade surplus.

In a related development, the two countries announced Thursday the creation of an ad hoc group to discuss yen-dollar exchange rates, and other financial issues. The announcement was made in the names of Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, who was not with the President for reasons of domestic business.

Nakasone and Reagan also agreed to take the initiative in starting preparations for a new round of multilateral talks for freer world trade -- involving service and agricultural trade, and the North-South problem as well as merchandise commerce.

#### Reagan Talks Evaluated

OW101207 Tokyo KYODO in English 1202 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 10 KYODO -- President Ronald Reagan's two rounds of talks with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone have been successful, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said Thursday.

Gotoda told newsmen after the completion of the talks between the Japanese prime minister and the President that the sessions made clear the positions of the two leaders.

Based (on the talks), it will now be necessary for the two countries to discuss what needs to be done, Gotoda said, apparently alluding to outstanding economic issues between Japan and the United States.

The Japanese Government spokesman said Nakasone and Reagan discussed issues from a broad point of view although they had the Soviet Union in mind in dealing with the matter of how world peace ought to be protected.

#### JCP CHARGE OF UNLAWFUL USE OF U.S. BASE REJECTED

OW080415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0329 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 8 KYODO -- The Japanese Government Tuesday rejected a Communist charge that South Korean military personnel trained at Kadena Air Base, Okinawa, violating provisions of the Japan-U.S. security treaty.

Responding to a question raised by Communist Dietman Kamejiro Seneaga, a written answer approved by a regular Cabinet meeting, said that three South Korean military personnel took part in a "competition" at the air base.

In accordance with the security treaty, the facility and areas (bases) presented by Japan to U.S. forces cannot be used by a third country.

The government said in the reply the participation of third country nations in activities at the bases should be examined case by case.

It went on to say that the competition in question involved the loading of aircraft with missiles and ammunition on September 28 to 29. It was sponsored by the Fifth U.S. Air Force for the purpose of promoting friendship and the South Koreans took part in the event as members of an American team.

REACTION BY PRESS, PEOPLE TO REAGAN VISIT CONTINUES

## South Dissidents' Statement

SK091503 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] According to a foreign news report, with the approach of the visit to Seoul by Reagan, the U.S. imperialist warmonger, anti-U.S. and antipuppet sentiment is being rapidly enhanced among various circles in South Korea. Amid this situation, the anti-government figures announced a joint statement on 8 November.

In the statement titled "The Declaration of the Times," they stressed that the South Korean people will never welcome Reagan's visit because his trip will make the people recall that the U.S. administration supported the dictatorial regimes in the past and betrayed the people.

The statement held that Reagan's South Korean junket will only inspire anti-U.S. sentiment among the people. The statement also demanded the amendment of the constitution, ensurance of freedoms of speech and labor movement, and lifting of the measures banning political activities by former politicians.

Forty-five figures, including Pastor Nun Ik-hwan, Ham Se-ung, Ham Sok-hon and Ko Un signed the statement. The foreign news report noted that included among them were religionists, journalists, and writers who actively carried out antigovernment activities for the last 10 years.

## Student Demonstrations in South

SK101224 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] According to foreign news reports, as the anti-U.S. and antipuppet sentiment is drastically growing among the South Korean popular masses from all walks of life with the approach of the visit to Seoul by Reagan, the war boss of the U.S. imperialists, and as the anti-U.S. voices are bursting out elsewhere in South Korea, some 1,000 students at Seoul National University once again on 8 November staged an anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstration struggle.

The students who gathered on the campus bearing burning hatred for the U.S. imperialists -- the declared enemy -- and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring, shouting at the top of their voices anti-U.S., antigovernment, and antifascist slogans denouncing the aggressive visit to South Korea by Reagan and traitorous and sell-out crimes of the fascist clique, staged a vigorous demonstration.

With the struggle culminating, a student who was instigating the other students to demonstrate, shouting slogans from atop a five-story building, jumped to the ground as an expression of protest against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, sustaining heavy injuries. At the sight of this, the demonstrating students' fury and outrage against the U.S. imperialists and the fascist clique soared and the struggle took on a more virulent tone. Saying that the demonstration on this day took place at the same time as the broad denunciation against the government, including the criticism aimed at the visit to Seoul by U.S. President Reagan, was heard, one foreign news report from Seoul drew attention to this. The students at this university had also staged an anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstration on 4 November, shouting slogans opposing Reagan's visit to Seoul.

Also, shouting slogans demanding democratic reforms, independence of the campus, freedom of publication, and lifting of the ban imposed on former politicians from engaging in political activities, the students fought bravely.

Embarrassed and frightened at the advance of the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle waged by the youths and students which is gathering more strength with each passing day with the approach of the visit to Seoul by Reagan, the boss of aggression and war, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique has committed a barbarous act of arresting six students on charges that they had instigated the students to a demonstration on 4 November.

#### RPR Chapters To Oppose Trip

SK091010 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Unattributed talk from the "Underground Newsletter" program]

[Text] According to a report, the South Kyongsang Provincial Committee of the RPR and party organizations at all levels under this committee are waging activities opposing and rejecting Reagan's visit to South Korea slated for 11 November in an extensive manner.

Summing up the interim result of its activities of opposing and rejecting Reagan's visit some time ago, the provincial committee has now worked out new guidelines for action. According to these guidelines, party organizations at all levels under the provincial committee are to propagate the manifest announced by the RPR Central Committee "Declaration to All the People!" and slogans opposing and rejecting Reagan's visit among the broad masses. They are also to actively carry out propaganda activities so that the masses courageously rise in the sacred struggle to check and frustrate Reagan's South Korean junket by enlightening them. They have worked out detailed measures for fanning more fiercely the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle in view of Reagan's visit to South Korea by actively conducting organizational work for the masses, together with the consciousness-raising work.

According to the guidelines of the provincial committee, party organizations at all levels under the committee are conducting propaganda activities stressing that Reagan's visit will bring about the danger of war to the Korean peninsula and as a result that the fascist suppressive rule over our masses will be further strengthened, thus, calling on them to check and frustrate Reagan's visit to South Korea by courageously waging the anti-U.S. struggle. They are also conducting consciousness-raising and organizational works in harmony with the actual conditions.

According to a report from the Pusan Municipal Committee, the clandestine campus organizations are actively carrying out activities opposing and rejecting Reagan's visit to South Korea. On 28 October, an ideological group at a certain college held a symposium with the theme "Let us oppose and reject Reagan's visit" and those who attended the symposium discussed such issues as "Reagan is our people's vicious enemy," "Reagan's visit is a powder-reeking trip for war", and "Reagan's South Korean junket and our tasks."

Participants at the discussion branded Reagan as a wicked warmonger who is seeking to ignite nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and denounced him as a shameless aggressor who is blocking our people's aspiration for independence, supporting fascist murderer Chon Tu-hwan, and who is attempting to permanently maintain the fascist colonial rule over South Korea. Those who attended the symposium resolved to courageously carry out the struggle to oppose and reject Reagan's visit, together with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

According to a report from the Seoul municipal committee, members of a clandestine organization at a certain university in town held a meeting and discussed the theme of opposing and rejecting Reagan's visit to South Korea. At the meeting, they discussed the aim and dangerous nature of Reagan's visit, exchanging views on the method of struggle and plans for action.



They also resolved to inspire the broad masses to anti-Reagan struggle by informing the students of the object of the movement to oppose and reject Reagan's visit and by actively carrying out the street activities for the people and disseminating leaflets. They discussed various measures for struggle by maintaining contacts with student organizations in many other universities and workers of the plants and enterprises.

In addition, party organizations at all levels throughout the country, including the South Cholla Province, Kyonggi Province, Kangwon Province, and South Chungchong Province, are actively carrying out propaganda and other activities for the people to check and frustrate Reagan's South Korean junket.

#### VRPR: Masses Oppose Visit

SK091407 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I am going to speak on various forms of struggle waged by the patriotic masses from all walks of life, including students and democratic figures, opposing Reagan's South Korean junket. As has been already reported, early this month, mass demonstrations opposing Reagan's South Korean junket were staged at Korea University and the Songgyungwan University. The patriotic students who rose up in the struggle disseminated handbills demanding an end to the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration that supports the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime and the cancellation of Reagan's visit to South Korea. They staged fierce anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstrations, shouting slogans: "We oppose Reagan's visit to South Korea;" "We oppose the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration;" "Let us overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime;" and "Let us overthrow the fascist dictator Chon tu-hwan!"

In the meantime, on 5 November, the National League of Youths for Democratization Movement, an antigovernment organization of patriotic students and youths, strongly opposed and denounced Reagan's South Korean junket in leaflets that wrote "Oh, democracy!" Many university students in Seoul spread handbills appealing to the people to stage street demonstrations on 11 November in the center of Seoul opposing Reagan's trip and are now carefully preparing for struggle.

On 8 November, 45 religionists, dismissed journalists and writers, including Pastor Mun Ik-hwan, Father Ham Se-ung, Ham Sok-hon and Ko Un, announced a declaration opposing and denouncing Reagan's visit to South Korea. Earlier, on 7 November, former President of the New Democratic Party Kim Yong-sam expressed in an interview with foreign reporters his intention to oppose the visit to Korea by Reagan who supports the dictatorial regime.

At present, the struggle to oppose and reject warmonger Reagan's South Korean junket is being waged not only by the students and patriotic masses from all walks of life across the nation, but also by the compatriots overseas in various forms. The struggle opposing Reagan's South Korean trip is an eruption of our masses' accumulated resentment and indignation against the U.S. aggressors who are enforcing various misfortunes and pains onto our masses, occupying this land for 38 years, and is a patriotic struggle fully reflecting our people's will and aspiration. It is also a part of the sacred national salvation struggle to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification by checking and frustrating Reagan's aggressive junket.

Reagan is the most cruel warmonger among all U.S. presidents and is a nuclear lunatic. On his first day in office, Reagan declared that the Korean peninsula is a foremost stronghold for carrying out his aggressive global strategy and is a testground for showdown for the 1980's, thus running amok with preparatory work.



After coming to the White House as its master, Reagan called in murderer Chon Tu-hwan and highly praised his disastrous Kwangju massacre and his infringement upon human rights. Reagan totally nullified the deceptive theory of withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

Reagan promised to give Chon Tu-hwan enormous military assistance, increasing the U.S. troops in South Korea and the South Korean Army. He continuously staged aggressive war exercises simulating invasion of the North by introducing lethal weapons on a large scale, including nuclear weapons.

It is well known that Reagan instigated the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the pro-U.S. stooge, to the infringement of human rights and anticommunism, to northward aggressive war preparations and permanent division, assisting the Chon Tu-hwan clique in various ways. The United States created a terrorism-ridden atmosphere in this land in the wake of the Rangoon blast incident which was committed by murderous traitor Chon Tu-hwan and of the unjust step taken by the Burmese authorities some time ago against the North. It is aggravating the situation to an extreme degree while waging the frenzied anti-communist, anti-North rackets and provocative war rackets.

The visit to South Korea by warmonger Reagan at this grave time is very dangerous and ominous. The heinous aim of warmonger Reagan's visit is to deal with the colonial rule, which is facing a crisis, by animating the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique which feels uneasy because of being the target of denunciation and rejection at home and abroad. His visit is also aimed at reconfirming in the field the status of preparations for a new war and accelerating preparations for nuclear war. Indeed, Reagan's South Korean junket is a very dangerous war junket bringing immeasurable misfortune and calamity to our masses and our people and is a criminal trip for aggression.

This is why the broad patriotic masses from all walks of life, including just students and democratic figures, are opposed to and reject Reagan's South Korean junket in a death-defying manner. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is running amok with fascist suppression more frantically than ever before in order to safely treat Reagan as a most high national guest. This is intolerable nation-selling treachery designed to maintain its filthy life under the patronage of its master by sacrificing our people.

No matter how frantically the Chon Tu-hwan clique may run amok with fascist suppression, it can never repress the anti-U.S. and antigovernment spirit which is being enhanced among the masses everyday. The fact that the struggle to oppose and reject Reagan's South Korean junket is being fiercely waged in various forms among the patriotic masses from all walks of life proves this clearly.

Reagan should immediately cancel his visit to South Korea, squarely looking at our masses' will and the realities in Korea, and should unconditionally withdraw the aggressive forces, including lethal weapons, from this land. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should give up the foolish dream of extending his power by receiving his master and should step down from power without delay. Our just students and the patriotic masses from all walks of life will fight to the end against the aggressors and traitors.

#### NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK090600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 9 (KCNAO -- NODONG SINMUN today says that the forthcoming South Korean trip of Reagan is an extremely adventurous aggressive junket fraught with the danger of a new war, which is reminiscent of the year 1950 when warmonger Dulles crawled into South Korea and ignited the fuse of an aggressive war in Korea and a criminal junket gravely jeopardizing peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The author of a commentary, titled "Why Is Reagan the Warmaniac Coming to South Korea?" says:

Through his trip to South Korea and Japan Reagan reckons to rejuvenate the daily declining influence of U.S. imperialism in Asia and create favorable conditions for establishing domination by "strength" in this region. It is the main goal of the U.S. imperialists' war strategy to conquer the whole of the Korean peninsula by a nuclear forestalling strike at the northern half of the republic and, furthermore, establish domination over Asia. In accordance with this plan, the U.S. imperialists chose Korea as a theatre of their military action from the first moment of Reagan's assumption of office and have accelerated preparations for it.

It is, after all, aimed at aggression on Korea that they urge Japan to turn her territory into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier", that is, a nuclear attack base covered with U.S. nuclear weapons. The serious nature of the situation is well illustrated by the fact itself that Reagan the war maniac himself is coming to South Korea where tensions have been brought to an unprecedented pitch of strain by the intensified new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets after the bomb blast in Rangoon.

In his South Korean tour Reagan seeks to deliver the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime from the lot of destruction, round off the formation of the three-way military alliance so as to extend domination by "strength" in Asia, and embroil the Japanese militarist forces deeper into the U.S. war strategy. He intends to examine the preparedness for a war on the spot and ignite a new war, a nuclear war in South Korea.

The danger of Reagan's Far Eastern trip is not confined to Korea. It will be a prelude to a joint aggression of the United States and Japan for colonial domination and control over Asia. We cannot but heighten vigilance against it.

A signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON brands Reagan's projected trip as a war trip of an aggressor. It says:

Lurking behind Reagan's trip is his sinister intention directly to organise the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy in the foreground. The U.S. imperialists should give up their brigandish designs on Asia, withdraw all their aggression forces from South Korea, Japan and all other Asian and Pacific areas and stop their acts of aggression and intervention

#### South's Alert Status Denounced

SK091606 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 9 (KCNA) -- Papers here today come out with commentaries denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for running riot in fascist repression throughout South Korea on the threshold of Reagan's Seoul trip. The puppet police headquarters issued an emergency suppressive order putting all the police to "an emergency alert" and, next day, Chon Tu-hwan the puppet prowled about various places of Seoul, crying that "flawless measures should be taken for the maintenance of public peace," and they are [words indistinct] up a row of wholesale check-up and search. In this connection NODONG SINMUN carries a commentary titled "Repressive Row of Colonial Stooze." The author of the commentary stresses:

This frantic repressive din of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is an expression of superfluous flattery and an open manifestation of pro-U.S. flunkeyist spirit for ensuring Reagan's South Korean tour without a hitch. This act of suppressing the fellow countrymen with bayonets to usher in the boss of aggressors once again strips bare the ugly color of the Chon Tu-hwan group as a colonial stooze of the U.S. imperialists.

The puppets are setting afloat even the naked lie that "operatives" of the North are "lying low" in South Korea to slay Reagan. This is a ruse for finding a pretext for the suppression of people and an anti-communist campaign.

The rumor of "infiltration of operatives" of the North spread by the puppets is part of their smear campaign. It is a plot to find a pretext for suppressing people and shift the responsibility for all the possible incidents during Reagan's South Korean trip on to us. This frantic repressive row of the fascist clique is manipulated by the U.S. imperialists behind the scene.

This is clear from the fact that U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker on November 5 discussed with the puppets the "question of strengthening guard" for Reagan's junket. No matter what brutal repression the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique may resort to, however, they cannot lull the anti-U.S., anti-puppet sentiments of the South Korean people.

#### NODONG SINMUN Opposes Tour

SK071118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1108 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA) -- Commenting on the reactionary purpose of U.S. President Reagan's Asian tour, NODONG SINMUN today warns that it will precipitate his own destruction. Noting that Reagan plans to hatch a new war plot in the Asian region under the pretext of "security," the author of the commentary says:

This is made plain by the purport of Reagan's planned confabs with Nakasone in Japan. According to reports, Reagan will discuss at his intended talks with Nakasone in Tokyo the "common destiny" of the United States, Japan and South Korea, giving priority to the situation on the Korean peninsula.

This tells us that Reagan's Asian tour is aimed first of all at weaving a new heinous war plot against the Korean people. Reagan schemes to inveigle the Japanese militarists wholly into the plot to unleash a new Korean war and concentrate his talks with Nakasone in Tokyo on this problem. This finds expression in the fact that Reagan plans to "confirm" the U.S.-Japan-South Korea "common destiny" at the "U.S.-Japan summit."

The U.S.-Japan-South Korea "common destiny" is another name of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance promoted by the U.S. imperialists from long ago, and it is, by nature, a "community for a war" against the Korean people. It is an important component of the U.S. imperialists' Korean and Asian strategy to frame up an aggressive military alliance like NATO in Asia and make a collective armed attack on our republic and other Asian countries. It has been promoted by Reagan at an accelerated pace in recent years. The U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance has been set in motion, in actuality, as a means of war to execute the U.S. imperialists' Korean and Asian strategy.

Judging from foreign press reports, Reagan obviously intends to round off the three-way military alliance system during his trip. Through this dangerous aggressive military alliance, the U.S. imperialist war-thirsty elements scheme to force the Japanese reactionaries to take the road of overseas aggression against the Korean and other Asian peoples and place traitor Chon Tu-hwan in the van of the new war provocation maneuvers against the fellow countrymen.

By getting on the U.S. imperialists' war chariot of the tripartite military alliance, the Japanese reactionaries intend to resume their aggression on Korea and Asia and realize their bankrupt ambition for the "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere." Facts show that Reagan's Asian tour is a war-oriented trip of an aggressor carrying powder which is aimed at preparing a "crusade" against the progressive forces of Asia.



U.S.-RESIDENT KOREAN CITED ON U.S. ROLE IN SOUTH

SK090827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 9 (KCNA) -- Kuk-yong Kil, a Korean personage in the United States, held that South Korea must free itself from the U.S. domination and subjugation at an early date, according to SINHAN MINBO a newspaper of Koreans published in the United States. Chairman of the "Consultative Council of Koreans in the United States for Democracy and Independent Unification," he stressed this in his speech titled "The Peace Movement and the Homeland" at a meeting held recently at a national school in Los Angeles.

Noting that "peace on the Korean peninsula is trampled down" owing to the aggressive and belligerent moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, he said: "At present more than 1,000 nuclear warheads are deployed in South Korea and even neutron bombs may be introduced there." Pointing out that our nation has been subjected to sufferings by the outside forces, he stressed: "Even now the South must be independent from the U.S. military domination."

He stated: "Peace on the Korean peninsula will be presented by no one but be achieved by ourselves in an independent way."

JOINT U.S. KOREA AERIAL, GROUND EXERCISE NOTED

SK100622 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] According to a report, on 8 November, the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated a provocative war drill called a joint air-ground exercise of the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea and the puppet army. The rackets of playing with fire, which were kicked up prior to the U.S. warmonger Reagan's junket for the purpose of promoting so-called air-ground operational capabilities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet army, were committed while the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and other countless bosses of the U.S. troops and the puppet army observed.

It has been reported that the war maniacs dragged out numerous pieces of equipment, including various types of warplanes and artillery, and military forces and made much ado, babbling about preparations for someone's surprise attack and firing bullets and shells in the air and on the ground.

This clearly shows that, with Reagan's junket as an opportunity, the U.S. imperialists are more recklessly running wild to aggravate the tense situation in Korea and to provoke a new war. However, the wretches should be clearly aware that those who play with fire will be burned to death.

CRASH IN SOUTH OF U.S. AIR FORCE PLANE REPORTED

SK100449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA) -- One more plane of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea crashed on November 7, according to a report. On the afternoon of that day a helicopter of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, which was mobilized in a war exercise, caught in a high-voltage transmission line above Puljong-ni, Chomchom-up, Mungyong County, North Kyongsang Province, and crashed into the river there. Three soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces on board the plane died instantaneously and three others were wounded heavily.

U.S. imperialists frequently suffer from such calamities by frantically staging war exercises almost every day, heightening tension in South Korea.

SOUTH SCORED FOR ACCUSATIONS ON CHONG YON DIRECTIVE

SK051257 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1113 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 5 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today runs a commentary denouncing the South Korean puppet clique for crying that we issued "instructions" to the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) to convert its organisation into a "combat detachment" for "terrorism" against Reagan.

The author of the commentary says: The South Korean puppets anti-DPRK, anti-Chongnyon campaign is a despicable and vicious move to divert elsewhere the attention of the people from the mounting public opinion at home and abroad opposing Reagan's South Korean tour and shift into us the responsibility for all possible incidents during his tour.

It is a well known habitual tactic employed by the puppets each time they were faced with a political crisis to rig up various bogus incidents and kick up anti-DPRK rackets by connecting them with us in a far-fetched way. The "subversive activities of Chongnyon against the South" clamoured about by the South Korean radio is also a fabrication of this kind.

The radio reported that it was based on "data" available from the "informed sources" of TONGIL ILBO published in Tokyo. TONGIL ILBO is an anti-communist engaged in the anti-DPRK, anti-Chongnyon propaganda. Although the paper advertises that it has an "independent information channel," it is the South Korean puppets who instruct the paper and wirepull it behind the scene to conduct a smear campaign against the DPRK and Chongnyon.

The clamour about Chongnyon's "preparations for terrorism" was reported by the South Korean radio before TONGIL ILBO reported about it. This is clear proof that the reports of TONGIL ILBO were fabricated in and supplied by South Korea.

With no desperate attempt can the puppets impair in the least the political and moral authority of the DPRK and Chongnyon or block their influence. The South Korean puppets must give up their scheme at once and act with discretion.

U.S. INTERVENTION IN CARIBBEAN DENOUNCED

SK080831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 8 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today says the large-scale war exercise started by the Reagan administration in the sea off Cuba is an armed intervention move against the progressive people in the Caribbean and Central American region, an escalation of its anti-Cuba campaign. Noting that this war exercise of the U.S. imperialists is one more heinous military provocation against the Cuban and other Caribbean people, the author of a NODONG SINMUN commentary says:

The Korean people bitterly denounce the U.S. imperialists' war exercise against the Cuban and other Central American people and strongly demand them to immediately halt it and withdraw their aggression forces.

Their military threat and blackmail in the Caribbean and Central American region is no more than an expression of their "big stick" policy, which clearly reveals the piratic nature of U.S. imperialism and the bellicose and adventurous nature of Reagan, its spokesman.

The war maniacs of Pentagon openly declared that the naval exercise near Cuba is "a warning to keep off the Cuban influence in Americas." This is a shameless jargon and preposterous pretext proper to the U.S. imperialist aggressors alone.



It is a sheer lie to talk about the "influence of Cuba." With no fabrication can they justify their criminal and aggressive moves to bring the Latin American people to their knees by "strength."

After occupying Grenada by force of arms, they are stepping up military provocations against Nicaragua and creating new military threats against Cuba. This is their last-ditch efforts to check at any cost and obliterate the ever growing struggle of people for independence and progress and the process of revolutionary changes in the Central American and Caribbean region, dismayed at them.

There is no doubt that the Reagan administration is scheming to repeat the shameful armed invasion of Grenada in other countries and thus cause "the second and third Grenadian incidents." The U.S. imperialists must promptly discontinue their moves against Cuba and armed intervention scheme in the Central American and Caribbean region.

#### CHON CRITICIZED FOR 'PRAISING' GRENADA INVASION

SK091125 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1108 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 9 (KCNA) -- The traitor Chon Tu-hwan when he met with the mayor of Los Angeles, the United States, on November 8, said he deepened his "respect" for and "trust" in the United States which had taken a "decisive action" against Grenada, defending U.S. imperialism as a "defender" of "freedom" and "Peace". In this connection MINJU CHOSON today comes out with a signed commentary, which reads in part:

The traitor supported the U.S. imperialists' act of aggression at a time when the world was expressing indignation and apprehensions as to the situation of Grenada. This is an intolerable insult and challenge to the broad public opinion of the world and the new-emerging countries which are struggling for the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

As for the arrogant intervention of the U.S. imperialists in occupying a small island country in the Caribbean Sea by mobilizing several thousand paratroopers and Marines, it was brigandage crudely infringing upon the publicly recognized international law and an outrageous aggressive act trampling upon the independence and sovereignty of the Grenadian people.

This notwithstanding, the puppet uttered such obtrusive words in an attempt to beautify the U.S. imperialists' aggression and justify their piratic act. In this he sought to curry favor with his master Reagan on the threshold of his South Korean tour and thus prolong his accursed remaining days with the latter's support. With no dastardly act can the South Korean puppets gratify their dirty ambition.

#### REACTION TO BURMESE DIPLOMATIC DECISION CONTINUES

##### Chongnyon Denunciation

SK091535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo November 8 (KNS-KCNA) -- Functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) issued talks in connection with the outrageous step taken by the Burmese Government against our republic, alleging that the bomb blast in Rangoon was an act of "operatives" of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Kim Hak-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, said: We can hardly understand why, and cannot but throw doubt as to the fact that, the Burmese Government took an extreme diplomatic measure all of a sudden before taking the legal procedures as regards the "suspects", without so much as the publication of a fair result of the investigation. Although there is enough ground to regard the Rangoon bomb blast as a drama of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's own making.

I decisively denounce, in the name of the entire Korean youth and students in Japan, the step of the Burmese Government as a product of an international collusion designed to besmirch the ever rising dignity and prestige of the republic.

Pak Chong-hyon, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, said: It is clear to everyone that the publication of the Burmese authorities was a sheer fabrication devoid of legal and material evidence. Moreover, there is no doubt that the Burmese authorities were inveigled into the dirty intrigues of the puppet clique. I strongly demand the Burmese Government to revoke its illegal step as early as possible in compliance with the desire of the world's peaceloving people.

Chon Yon-sik, chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, said: We Korean traders and industrialists in Japan strongly demand the Burmese Government not to reverse the black and white by political dealing or under pressure and not to be embroiled into the crafty tricks of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, but make clear the truth of the incident.

Pak Kwang-taek, chairman of Korean teachers in Japan, said that the extreme measures taken by the Burmese Government this time was, to all intents and purposes, an unreasonable and grave step impairing the dignity and prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our homeland. He strongly demanded it to immediately revoke this step. The reckless step of Burmese Government is a perfidy to the unbiased public opinion of the world, he stressed.

Yi Si- u, chairman of the Association of Korean Scientists in Japan, said: The fact that the Burmese Government hurriedly took a step in severing diplomatic relations with our republic without making public a fair result of the investigation into the Rangoon bomb blast means that the Burmese authorities were involved in the intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, their puppet, who are desperately trying to find a way out of their political and economic crisis in the war policy.

Pak Tong-Chun, chairman of the Association of Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan, said: The conscientious public opinion of the world will consider that it is an act devoid of impartiality for the Burmese Government to break off diplomatic relations with our republic by shifting the responsibility for the Rangoon bomb blast on to us in a far-fetched manner. The truth of the tricky drama staged in Rangoon will certainly be made clear.

#### More Reaction to DPRK Statement

SK100507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA) -- The statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was published in connection with the unilateral step taken by the Burmese Government in shifting the blame for the explosion at the national cemetery in Rangoon on to us in a far-fetched way and severing diplomatic relations with our republic is evoking widespread repercussions upon working people of various strata.

Labour hero Kang Sung-yong, head of the April 5 hewing platoon of the Komdok general mining enterprise said: The truth of the Rangoon explosion last month has already been made clear by the unbiased public opinion of the world and it has been fully proved that the explosion was an intrigue of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

But, today one month after the incident the Burmese Government hurriedly took the unreasonable step of breaking off diplomatic relations with our republic without publishing any "result of fair investigation" into the bomb blast in Rangoon and carrying out due legal procedures of "suspects."

Moreover, as soon as this step was made public the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppet clique became more frantic with the anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign as if they had been waiting for this. What does this show? This proves that the Burmese authorities have been taken in by them. But intrigues cannot veil truth.

Chang Nam-sok, chairman of the managerial board of the IMOK cooperative farm in Sinchon County, said: The U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries are making much ado crying about "limitation" and "examination of international counteraction" against us with the unreasonable step of the Burmese authorities as an occasion. The sinister purpose of their anti-DPRK, anti-communist campaign cannot be realized and the Burmese Government will also get nothing good by joining in the campaign.

Hyon Myong-ho, dean of a faculty of Kim Il-song University, said: The Burmese Government's extreme step of breaking off diplomatic relations with us after shifting the blame for the bomb blast at the National Mausoleum in Rangoon on to our republic is a very unreasonable and irresponsible one.

Though the U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and South Korean puppet clique are colluding with each other in the premeditated smear campaign, time will fully distinguish right from wrong.

#### Sanctions Against North Scored

SK100531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang, November 10 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet Foreign Ministry on November 7 "requested" "support" and "cooperation" of the foreign diplomatic and consular offices in Seoul in connection with the explosion at the National Mausoleum in Rangoon and sent a "memorandum" to the puppet embassies and legations abroad, according to a report. Earlier, the puppet foreign minister had met with the U.S. and Japanese ambassadors in Seoul and made the same "request." According to another report, the puppets will discuss ways for taking "joint international sanctions against the North" with Reagan during the latter's South Korean trip.

NODONG SINMUN on November 10 notes that, in expanding their anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign overseas, the South Korean puppets seek to evade the internal and external isolation they are facing by diverting people's attention elsewhere and freeze division and stay long in power by justifying their anti-communist sabre-rattling.

Pointing out that the puppets are trying to isolate us by expanding the anti-DPRK campaign to an international scale, the author of the commentary says: The Chon Tu-hwan group continues framing plots in pursuance of "joint sanctions" against us. They include "a correct explanation" about the Rangoon incident to the nations concerned. It goes without saying that they mean by "correct explanation" a tricky propaganda for involving us in the incident. Public opinion at home and abroad express many doubts about the explosion at the National Mausoleum.

Chon Tu-hwan, the puppet, stayed away from the function at the National Mausoleum, though he was its principal guest, and sent the puppet ambassador in Burma under his guise. Many people are dubious about his strange act unprecedented in diplomatic usage. And countless other doubts are voiced in succession. But the puppets have failed so far to give any reasonable answer to any of them. This is not accidental because the real criminal of the incident is none other than Chon Tu-hwan the puppet himself.



The bomb explosion at the National Mausoleum was a product of a plot framed by puppet Chon Tu-hwan himself to find a pretext for raising a large-scale anti-communist, anti-DPRK row against us. There is ample proof that the perpetrators of the incident were the "director of the Security Planning Board" and the "chief guard of Chongwadae" who retained their posts in the "Cabinet reshuffle" and that Chon Tu-hwan the puppet had been informed of the plot.

The "result of investigation" published by the Burmese authorities, which the puppets advertise as a "legal ground" for slandering us, is only based on the "confession" of the "suspects." It is a groundless thing without legal and material evidence to support it.

The "result of investigation" made public by the Burmese authorities could not convince fair opinion at home and abroad. It is "recognized" only by the U.S. and Japanese aggressors who support the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and are vitally interested in inciting North-South confrontation. The seamy side of the explosion at the National Mausoleum has already revealed many things. As time flows, the truth of the incident will be made all the clearer. The South Korean puppets should promptly stop their smear campaign against us and anti-DPRK row.

#### Socialist Media Reportage Cited

SK100835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang, November 10 (KCNA) -- Mass media of socialist countries reported the statement issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on November 5 in connection with the fact that the Burmese Government took the unilateral step of severing diplomatic relations with our republic, linking the bomb blast at the National Mausoleum in Rangoon with us.

The Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU November 7 carried the gist of the statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry under the title "The DPRK Denounces and Rejects the 'Charge' of the Bomb Blast in Rangoon." On the same day, other Polish papers RZECZPOSPOLITA and ZYCIE WARSZAWY carried the summaries of the statement.

The Hungarian papers NEPSZABADSAG, MAGYAR HIRLAP and NEPSZAVA and the Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the news agency and radio and television of Bulgaria reported the gists of the DPRK Foreign Ministry statement on November 5 and 6.

#### Yugoslav Coverage Cited

SK081625 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang, November 8 (KCNA) -- Yugoslav mass media reported the November 5 statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The paper VJESNIK, November 6, under the title "Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry," said: The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decisively rejected the step taken by the Burmese Government in connection with the explosion in Rangoon and estimated the Burmese Government's unilateral decision to break off diplomatic relations with the DPRK in contravention of international law as one directly impairing the dignity and authority of the republic.



The statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry stressed that the Burmese Government's step, in essence, severely threatens peace in Asia and the rest of the world and fans the new war provocation manoeuvres of the South Korean authorities.

Various central and local papers of Yugoslavia including POLITIKA EKSPRES, OSLOBODJENJE and VECERNJE NOVOSTI conveyed the statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry under the titles "DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement", "DPRK Denounces Severance of Diplomatic Relations by Burma" and "Protest of Korea."

The TANJUG NEWS AGENCY and Radio Belgrade reported the gist of the statement on November 5.

#### SAEMAUL MOVEMENT EXPANSION IN SOUTH DENOUNCED

##### NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK080014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA) -- The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, at a "meeting of new village leaders" staged on November 3 in Chongju, let loose a barrage of malicious anti-DPRK propaganda and praised their own fictitious "success" in the "New Village Movement" and cried that "the movement" should be turned into an "all-people movement" through its expansion to the cities from the countryside. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today brands this as a slogan of war and fascism. The author of the commentary stresses:

The "New Village Movement" is a reactionary and anti-popular "government"-sponsored movement which the defunct dictator had started under the veil of "civilian movement" to solidify the foundation of the fascist rule in the countryside and mobilize the peasants in the war preparations.

It is not fortuitous that the South Korean puppets again brought forward the "New Village Movement," revealing their intention to expand it to the cities, while waging a wholesale anti-DPRK propaganda against us. The row of turning "the New Village Movement" into an "all-people movement" is aimed at putting spurs to the war preparations under the showy veil of "new village". This is clear enough from the fact that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan cried that only "mighty force" is a "level" for fighting communism and that lever is "the guarantee for national strength" and "the New Village Movement."

By croaking that "the civilian autonomous promotion system" of the "New Village Movement" should be strengthened, Chon Tu-hwan the traitor revealed his sinister intention to institutionalize this "movement" and tightly bind the people to its frame, strengthen control on them and hasten the fascistization of the social life.

The "conversion of the New Village Movement" into "an all-people movement" is a motto of war and fascism. It is incompatible with the demand of the South Korean people for democracy, peace and the reunification of the country against fascism and war and split.

##### MINJU CHOSON Commentary

SK081545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 8 (KCNA) -- Traitor Chon Tu-hwan at a meeting of new village leaders held in Chongju, North Chungchong Province, some time ago let loose a torrent of abuses at us, ascribing to us the blame for the aggravation of tension on the Korean peninsula. In this connection, MINJU CHOSON today runs a commentary titled "Balderdash Whipping Up War Fever." The author of the commentary says:

It is not us but the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who are increasing tension on the Korean peninsula. These days the puppets are perpetrating reckless military provocations in the area along the Military Demarcation Line almost every day, frantically kicking up an anti-communist, anti-DPRK row under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

In hurling malicious slanders at us to shift the blame for the increased tension on to us, traitor Chon Tu-hwan seeks the despicable aim of justifying and hastening the war moves. This was made plain when he, reeling off about "successes" in the "New Village Movement", cried that this "movement" should be turned into an "all-people movement" to build up "strength" to fight communism.

The "New Village Movement" which the defunct dictator had started to build the foothold of his rule in the countryside and mobilize the peasants in war preparations has been denounced and rejected by the people.

This notwithstanding, the traitor wagged his tongue about some "successes" in the "New Village Movement" in an attempt to exploit it in a showdown of "strength" with us by quelling the discontent of the people with this "movement" and reviving it which remains only in name.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan threatened that those who remain outside this "movement" would be "isolated", revealing his sinister intention to persecute and suppress the people who are not sympathetic with his criminal acts.

His "speech" was a bellicose jargon run through with falsity and deception, threat and blackmail. It threw light on the ugly color of traitor Chon Tu-hwan who leaves no stone unturned in stepping up war preparations.

#### S. KOREAN PRESS CRITICISM OF AFKN RADIO NOTED

SK040939 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA) -- A South Korean paper criticized the spread of the corrupt Yankee fashion by the radio of the U.S. imperialists aggression forces. Noting that the radio drastically lengthened the broadcasting time in early October and has since aired at random programs propagandizing the corrupt American way of life, "leaving the listeners flabbergasted", the paper said: The radio is degrading people with its corrupt programs. "It is shameful that the vulgar programs regarded 'bad' even in the United States, are freely afloat in our family hours", remarked the paper.

Pointing to the claim of the authorities that "the radio would not be seriously harmful", the paper said: such flunkeyist act helps the reactionary culture of the United States flood South Korea.

#### ENVOY TO PRC PAYS FAREWELL CALL ON ZHAO ZIYANG

SK080543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing November 8 (KCNA) -- Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su paid a farewell call on Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China, at Zhongnanhai in Beijing on November 8. Premier Zhao Ziyang asked the ambassador to convey cordial greetings and good wishes of the party and state leaders of China to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The China visit of Comrade President Kim Il-song and the Korea visit of Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping last year and the China visit of Comrade Kim Chong-il and the Korea visit of the party and government delegation of China with Comrade Peng Zhen as its head and Comrade Hu Qili as its deputy head this year brought the traditional China-Korea friendship to a new stage, he said. China and Korea had forged the militant friendship with blood in the protracted revolutionary struggle against the common enemies, he noted, and said: This friendship has a solid foundation and great vitality.

We resolutely support the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo advanced by Comrade President Kim Il-song, and it is a most realistic and reasonable one for reunifying Korea under the condition where the social systems of North and South of Korea are different from each other.

The Chinese people will, in the future, too, as in the past, resolutely support the Korean people in their struggle to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he stressed. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

#### PYONGYANG ART TROUPE PERFORMS IN BEIJING

Performance 4 Nov

SK050511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing November 4 (KCNA) -- The Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Hui-chun of the troupe ~~on a visit to China~~ gave its premiere at the the Tianqiao Theatre in Beijing on November 4. The performance was preceded by an opening ceremony.

The ceremony was attended by Li Peng, vice-premier of the State Council of China, Zhu Muzhi, Minister, and Zhou Weizhi and Lu Zhixian, vice-ministers, of culture; Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Fua Nan, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Zhou Erfu, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and other leading personages concerned, many working people and men of culture and art in Beijing. The Korean ambassador to China and his embassy officials were also present.

Speaking first at the ceremony, Vice-minister Lu Zhixian said: The Korean artists ture to the teachings of the great leader President Kim Il-song created and performed "The Flower Girl," "Song of Paradise" and other excellent works of rich national flavor and high artistic value, thereby making a noble contribution to the flourish and development of the socialist national art of Korea and winning far-flung fame at home and abroad.

China and Korea are fraternal neighbours with adjoining mountains and rivers and the two peoples established an unbreakable great friendship, supporting and encouraging with each other in the protracted common struggle, he pointed out, and went on. The mutual visits of the leaders of the two countries in recent years have developed the militant friendship between the two parties and two countries to a new, higher stage.

He stressed that the performance tour of the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe of Korea in China will bring to the Chinese people profound and cordial feelings of friendship of the fraternal Korean people and expressed the belief that the exchange of culture and art between the two countries will be further promoted in the future. He earnestly hoped for the eternal shine of Sino-Korean friendship.

Head of the troupe Kim Hui-chun spoke next. He, to begin with, conveyed warm militant greetings of the Korean people and men of literature and art to the fraternal Chinese counterparts.

The China visit of the Great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the Korean visit of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping last year and the China visit of the dear leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Chong-il this year were historic events which demonstrated to the whole world the invincible might of the Korea-China friendship sealed in blood and which marked a new milestone in resolutely defending the great Korea-China friendship and glorifying it generation after generation, he stressed.

With the brilliant implementation of the policy of the Communist Party of China on literature and art, he noted, a large number of literary and art works of rich ideological and artistic content, full of stubborn revolutionary spirit and militant



call, were created in cultural and art fields of China, powerfully encouraging the workers, peasants and army men in the grand struggle for socialist modernization.

The Korean people, who value their friendship with the fraternal Chinese people, as in the past, also in the future, will always fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people, and win victory together, he stressed.

At the opening ceremony silk banners were exchanged, which symbolised the invincible militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and artists.

At the end of the opening ceremony the art troupe gave its premiere in Beijing. The performance convincingly demonstrated the greatness of Korea-China friendship that was sealed in blood and is carried forward and developed through generations and its invincible vitality.

Li Peng, vice-premier of the State Council of China, met and had a friendly talk with the leading members and principal artists of the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe.

On the same day the leading members and principal artists of the art troupe paid a courtesy call on Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi.

#### Performance 8 Nov

SK091103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing November 8 (KCNA) -- The Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Hui-chun of the troupe gave a performance for leading cadres of the Chinese party and state at the Tianqiao Theatre in Beijing on November 8. Appreciating the performance were Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Comrade Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of CPC Central Committee and vice-president of the People's Republic of China; Comrade Deng Liqun and Comrade Hu Qili, members of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; and other personages concerned.

Also seeing the performance were the members of the friendship visiting group of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade An Song-hak, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, on a visit to China and the charge d'affaires ad interim and officials of the Korean Embassy in Beijing.

The artists of the troupe were warmly acclaimed by the audience for impressively performing Korean and Chinese music and dance pieces of high ideological and artistic value with excellent artistic representation.

With a rainbow bridge linking the Grand People's Study House and Tienanmen symbolic of the Korean-China friendship, projected on the backdrop, Korean artists adorned the finale of performance with a dance of the Korea-China friendship to the tune of "Song of Toast." The performance clearly showed the invincible vitality of the Korea-China friendship which has developed on to a new higher stage.

At the end of the performance, a basket of flowers in the name of Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, was placed on the stage in congratulation of the successful performance of the troupe. Comrades Peng Zhen, Ulanhu, Deng Liqun and Hu Qili mounted stage and congratulated the artists upon their successful performance.

On the same day they met with leading members and main artists of the troupe. A talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.



After its premiere in Beijing on November 4 the troupe gave performances with success on November 5, 6 and 7.

The troupe visited the China-Korea Friendship Hongxing People's Commune in the suburbs of Beijing on November 7. Hoping for strengthening and development of the Korea-China friendship down through generations Korean artists watered the pine tree planted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in 1975 in token of his visit there. The troupe inspected the Beijing Dance School on November 5.

#### Beijing Embassy Fete

SK100504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing November 9 (KCNA) -- Kim Chang-kyu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in Beijing, arranged a reception at the embassy on the evening of November 9 in connection with the China visit of the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Invited to the reception were Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi and other personages concerned and artists of China. Present there were all the members of the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe.

Head of the troupe Kim Kui-chun spoke first at the reception. He said: Our artists were deeply impressed by the great changes taking place in China, while going round various places in the capital city of Beijing. All nationalities of China under the correct guidance of the outstanding leadership of the Communist Party of China including respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping are devoting all their wisdom and energies to the struggle, breathing together with the party and following its intentions, full of hope for and confidence in the future with the great joy over the stability and unity of the whole country. He sincerely wished the Chinese literary men and artists greater success in their future work.

Vice-Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian spoke next. The artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe were warmly welcomed and acclaimed by the Beijing audiences by putting on the stage excellent songs, dances and music works with ideological content and clear in national character which they created by inheriting the excellent tradition of the national culture and art upholding the teachings of their great leader President Kim Il-song, he said.

Noting that the Chinese and Korean peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers, he said: The Chinese people and artists greatly value the military friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples.

The great friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples personally provided by the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai and by the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song has developed on to a new historic stage. The China visit of the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe has contributed to strengthening the friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples, he sated.

The attendants drank a toast to the militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and artists, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

The reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

PREPARATIONS SUBJECTS FOR REAGAN VISIT REPORTED

## Chin Meets With Ministers

SK100122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong yesterday checked preparations for U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Korea in a meeting with relevant ministers. The prime ministers' press secretary, Chong Yun-chun said the participants discussed in-depth security and economic cooperation issues to be taken up at summit talks and working-level meetings.

The participants were Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Planning Sin Pyong-hyon, Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong, Minister of Home Affairs Chu Yong-pok, Minister of Finance Kim Man-chae, Minister of National Defense Yun Song-min, Minister of Commerce and Industry Kim Chin-ho, Minister of Transportation Son Su-ik and Seoul Mayor Yom Po-Hyon.

## Ambassador Yu Comments

SK100715 Seoul YONHAP in English 0709 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 10 (YONHAP) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan is expected to assure with a "sufficient degree of intensity" the U.S. commitment to defend South Korea from a possible North Korean invasion that might be brought on by the power succession from Kim Il-song to his son Kim Chong-il, a senior Korean diplomat said Wednesday.

The United States, following the Rangoon bombing last month, once again understands that North Korea is an exporter of worldwide terrorism, Korean Ambassador to Washington Yu Pyong-hyon said. Further, it was astonished that North Korea concluded a military agreement to supply the Caribbean island country of Grenada with 12 million U.S. dollars in weapons, he added. Yu is in Seoul temporarily for Reagan's Korean visit.

Describing Reagan as a "man of action," Yu said in an interview with a Seoul daily that the U.S. President's recent remarks on the possible augmentation of the U.S. troops in Korea might be more than mere rhetoric. Reagan's visit to Korea and Japan is noteworthy because it comes at a time when Reagan is occupied with the terrorist bombing in Beirut and the Grenada incident.

## Lifting of Restrictions Sought

SK100151 Seoul YONHAP in English 0140 in English GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 10 (YONHAP) -- During U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Seoul Nov 12-14, South Korean will urge the reduction of U.S. restrictions on Korean products while complying with the expected U.S. request that Korean trade barriers be eased, the Commerce-Industry Ministry said Thursday.

The United States is expected to request that Korea lift its ban on the importation of particular U.S. products and that it bolster the protection of patent and trademark rights of U.S. products, a ministry official said. In response to the request, Korea already has informed the U.S. side that it will liberalize the importation of U.S. products to the limit that domestic industrial circumstances allow, the official said. However, Seoul will urge Washington to take reciprocal measures, including the easing of import restrictions on Korean products and the maintenance of the general scheme of preferences (GSP). Currently, the United States imposes import bans on 10 Korean product categories, three more than at the end of 1982, and is studying the need for further restrictions on 10 more, including television sets, the official said.

## U.S. Economic Cooperation Sought

SK070911 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 6 Nov 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Reciprocal Economic Cooperation Between Korea and the United States: The Agenda for Reagan's Visit to Korea and Our Readiness"]

[Text] One of the questions to be discussed during President Reagan's visit to Korea is economic cooperation for a reciprocal expansion and development of the trade between the two countries.

According to foreign news reports, the United States, to this end, will strongly demand an opening of the Korean market. According to the reports, U.S. Government officials, disclosing what will be discussed at the ROK-U.S. summit talks, openly noted that the complexity of the Korean trade laws make it difficult for U.S. and other foreign goods and capital to enter Korea. They have also reportedly noted the growing disharmony in ROK-U.S. trade relations.

U.S. Government officials have been calling for what can be construed as a new cooperation that should be sought by considering that Korea has grown to become the ninth largest trading partner of the United States and that the U.S. trade deficit has now reached \$70 billion. If the rising worldwide protectionism is considered, new cooperation must mean development toward mutualism based on the principle of reciprocity. The recent U.S. moves to control U.S. imports of Korean textiles and its call for Korea to open the Korean market to small U.S. computers and other products can be considered in this respect.

The U.S. attitude means a considerable change in the ROK-U.S. economic cooperation in which the two countries have maintained complementary industrial systems and trade based on the traditional friendship and the need for joint security. We recognize, of course, that the U.S. call for change, though it is against the spirit of free trade, is an inevitable step that is being taken in the wake of the protectionism adopted by all countries. However, one thing that should be considered is that ROK-U.S. economic and trade relations are peculiar ones and, thus, are not something that merely represent ordinary relations between two countries.

President Reagan is coming to Korea in the midst of a turbulent and complicated international situation. Obviously, the relations between the two countries are inseparable and interdependent ones. Moreover, while the United States leads the international economy as the No. 1 industrial nation of the world, our country, as one that is just leaving the stage of being a developing nation, is annually spending 6 percent of its GNP or 40 percent of the government's annual budget for the joint defense with the United States.

It is true that our exports to the United States slightly exceed imports from it. However, when viewed in light of the U.S. situation, the excess is almost nothing and, thus, we can say that our exports to and imports from the United States are almost in balance. At present, our country's import liberalization rate is 80.4 percent. However, we have set forth a plan for a step-by-step increase of the liberalization rate up to 90 percent -- the level of the advanced countries -- by 1986. Therefore, we think the United States, the economic big power, is not in a position to push.

The import liberalization rate of Japan and Taiwan, which is the direct cause of the U.S. trade deficit, is known to be 96 to 98 percent. However, the two countries present barriers to foreign products through their special laws and market systems.



The economic cooperation between countries takes everything, politics, diplomacy and military, into consideration. In this respect, we can even say that Korea, defending the forefront of the joint security, has not been fully compensated.

President Reagan's visit to Korea is of timely significance. In this regard, we expect new fruits in the economic cooperation between the two countries, too. Even if the trade volume with Korea is not large from the U.S. perspective, our exports to the United States represents 30 percent of our total exports. Therefore, the concerned officials of the two countries should urgently seek appropriate cooperative measures.

#### GOVERNMENT MAY GRANT LENIENCY TO PRC HIJACKERS

SK100149 Seoul YONHAP in English 0144 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 10 (YONHAP) -- Justice Minister Pae Myong-in said Wednesday the government will consider granting leniency to the Chinese who hijacked a Chinese civil airliner to Korea in May after their trials are completed.

Replying to lawmakers' questions at a meeting of the house Legislative-Judiciary Committee, Pae said that the government will continue to maintain its tough stance against student demonstrators. Pae added that there is no evidence that highly placed figures have been behind the recent series of massive financial scandals, including the one involving the Myongsong business group.

#### FLIGHT ROUTES OVER PRC, BULGARIA SOUGHT

SK050213 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Korea is seeking to use the airspace of mainland China and Bulgaria as a means to shorten the flight time of the Korea Air Lines. This was disclosed by documents the Transportation Ministry presented to the National Assembly yesterday.

Korea's aviation-related officials have been sounding out the position of China on that matter through recent international aviation meetings, according to the documents. The results of the preliminary contacts were not made known. At present, Chinese and Japanese airliners pass through the flight information region of the Republic of Korea.

The negotiations with Bulgaria have been underway through Sweden. Korea has diplomatic relations with neither China nor Bulgaria.

#### YI SAYS REPARATIONS NOT SOUGHT FROM BURMA

SK100116 Seoul YONHAP in English 0108 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 10 (YONHAP) -- South Korea will not seek reparations from Burma for those who were killed or injured in the Oct. 9 bombing at the Martyr's Mausoleum in Rangoon, Foreign Minister Yi Won-Kyong said Wednesday.

The Rangoon incident has been concluded "diplomatically" as the Burmese Government severed ties with North Korea, he said.

In testimony before the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, Yi said the government will render economic cooperation to Burma if Rangoon seeks Korean aid. During the committee session Rep. Yi Kyong-suk of the ruling Democratic Justice Party insisted that the Korea-U.S. mutual defense treaty be revised to resemble the NATO agreement, under which the United States is obligated to intervene automatically if a signatory is invaded.



The foreign minister replied that efforts are under way to implement the Korea-U.S. defense treaty more effectively rather than to transform it into a NATO-type agreement. She also urged the foreign minister to seek U.S. foreign military sales (FMS) credit for South Korea equal the credit Egypt or Israel receives from the United States.

#### DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH PAKISTAN

SK070311 Seoul YONHAP in English 0249 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 7 (YONHAP) -- South Korea has established diplomatic relations with Pakistan at an ambassadorial level, the Foreign Ministry announced Monday. With the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two nations, South Korea temporarily appointed Consul-General to Pakistan O Chae-Hui as charge d'affaires, while Pakistan named Consul-General to South Korea Javed Masud as charge d'affaires, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The two countries have maintained bilateral consul-general relations since 1968. North Korea set up diplomatic ties with the Southwestern Asian nation in 1972. This brings to 45 the number of foreign resident missions in Seoul and also raises to 120 the number of foreign nations which have established diplomatic ties with South Korea.

North Korea now has diplomatic relations with 104 nations, as Burma cut diplomatic ties with North Korea last Friday in response to proof that Pyongyang agents committed the Oct. 9 bomb blast in Rangoon. The Burmese Government had concluded North Korea was responsible for the bombing which killed 17 Koreans including four cabinet members.

USSR SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION DELEGATION VISITS**Tsedenbal Receives Delegation**

OW010901 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1455 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 October (MONTSAME) -- Yu. Tsedenbal, general Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today received the USSR Government delegation headed by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet part of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The Soviet delegation is taking part in the 36th session of the Intergovernmental Mongolian-Soviet Commission.

The meeting was attended by Comrades J. Batmonh, D. Maydar, D. Molomjants, T. Ragchaa, and P. Damdin; D. Sodnom and M. Peljee, deputy chairmen of the MPR Council of Ministers; D. Saldan, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, as well as S.P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

**Cooperation Commission Meeting Opens**

OW021255 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1506 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 October (MONTSAME) -- The 36th Session of the Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation opened in Ulaanbaatar today.

Taking part are the Mongolian delegation, headed by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Mongolian part of the Intergovernmental Commission, and the USSR delegation, headed by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet part of the Intergovernmental Commission.

Present at the opening of the session were T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, P. Damdin and M. Dash, secretaries of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Sodnom and M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and other officials, as well as S.P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

Questions of how to work out a complex program for developing the MPR's agriculture up to the year 2000 and of intensifying livestock breeding are being discussed at the session of the commission. The session will also discuss questions on the realization of the MPR-USSR trade agreement for the years 1981-1985, and bringing to fruition the program of development and the deepening of cooperation between the two countries in the spheres of foreign trade, transport, communications and material supply.

**Maydar, Muriyev Attend Reception**

OW030001 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1518 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 October (MONTSAME) -- D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Mongolian part of the Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation, has held a reception on the occasion of the 36th session of the intergovernmental Commission being held in Ulaanbaatar.

The reception was attended by J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; P. Damdin and M. Dash, secretaries of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Sodnom and M. Peljee, deputy chairmen of the MPR Council of Ministers; members of the Soviet Governmental delegation headed by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet part of the Intergovernmental Commission, as well as S.P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the MPR; and other officials.

At the reception, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Comrades D. Maydar and Z.N. Nuriyev exchanged toasts.

#### Tsedenbal, Nuriyev Go to Erdenet

OW030003 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1521 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 October (MONTSAME) -- Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, left for Erdenet today by special train to take part in celebrations on the occasion of the completion of construction and the commissioning ahead of schedule of production capacities at the "Erdenet" industrial enterprise.

Yu. Tsedenbal and J. Batmonh were accompanied by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Mongolian part of the Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation; S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and MPR Minister of Public Security; P. Damdin, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; and M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

The Soviet Government delegation headed by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet part of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and S.P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the MPR, left for Erdenet on the same day.

Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, other MPR leaders and the Soviet guests were seen off at the Ulaanbaatar railway station by Comrades B. Altangerel, D. Molomjants, T. Ragchaa, B. Dejid, N. Jabaral, and M. Dash; D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and other officials, as well as personnel from the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

#### Tsedenbal, Nuriyev Address Ceremony

OW030005 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1432 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 November (MONTSAME) -- A special MONTSAME correspondent reports from Erdenet: Today is a great holiday for the international collective of the joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" copper and molybdenum mining and concentrating combine and for the residents of this young Mongolian industrial center. Construction of the production capacities of the mining and concentrating complex has been completed, and they have been commissioned ahead of schedule.

A meeting of representatives of the working people of Erdenet city and Soviet and Mongolian builders and workers was held here on this occasion. It was attended by Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and other Mongolian leaders and the Soviet Government delegation headed by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The meeting was addressed by Z.N. Nuriyev, head of the Soviet Government delegation. The message of greetings of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers to the builders, workers and all who participated in the construction of the "Erdenet" mining and concentrating combine was met by people at the meeting with stormy applause.

The message says in particular that the construction of this major engineering and technical complex is of great political and economic significance, a vivid manifestation of socialist internationalism in action, and a considerable contribution to implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th MPRP Congress.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers warmly congratulated the Soviet and Mongolian workers and specialists on their outstanding labor achievement and expressed confidence that continuing Soviet-Mongolian cooperation in ensuring the successful operation and further growth of capacities at the new enterprise will promote the strengthening of the economy of People's Mongolia and the growth of its export resources.

A greeting speech was made at the meeting by Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. The speeches of Comrades Yu. Tsedenbal and Z.N. Nuriyev were repeatedly interrupted by stormy applause.

The international collective of construction workers and working people of the Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" mining and concentrating combine addressed a report to the CPSU Central Committee and MPRP Central Committee, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Council of Ministers of the MPR which expressed sincere gratitude for the high assessment of their labor. In their report the builders and staff of the combine assured the CPSU Central Committee, the MPRP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the MPR that they would apply all their energy, knowledge, and experience to the cause of further strengthening the Leninist friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, for the benefit of consolidating the might of the socialist community, and in the interest of peace throughout the world.

The meeting was relayed over Mongolian radio and television. It became a vivid manifestation of the inviolable friendship and fraternity of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

#### Text of Tsedenbal Speech

OW082118 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1445 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Nov (MONTSAME) -- Following is the full text of the speech by Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal at the meeting in Erdenet city:

Dear Comrade Z.N. Nuriyev! Respected members of the government delegation of the Soviet Union! Glorious Soviet and Mongolian builders! Respected Mongolian and Soviet miners and operators! Citizens of Erdenet city!

You and I well know that the first start-up complex of the joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" mining and concentrating combine was put into operation at the end of 1978. In the short time since then, Soviet and Mongolian builders successfully completed construction of the subsequent three stages of its production capacities, put them into operation ahead of schedule, and completed construction of all other objects and structures of this complex in accordance with intergovernmental agreements.



Today this industrial giant, together with the housing, cultural, and municipal facilities of Erdenet city, is being turned over to the collective of the joint enterprise, as are all of its auxiliary facilities and engineering buildings.

This notable event has again brought us here for a solemn ceremony to accept this entire large industrial complex. We are sincerely happy that our esteemed guests, the government delegation of the Soviet Union headed by respected Comrade Ziya Nuriyevich Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet part of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation, as well as representatives of Soviet organizations taking part in this major joint construction project, are participating in this solemn event. It is noteworthy that these festive activities are being held at the time of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and during the traditional Mongolian-Soviet Friendship month.

Establishing the large "Erdenet" mining and concentrating complex through the joint efforts of our two countries is an outstanding event in the history of the many years of tested friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and a major contribution to further developing all-round cooperation between the MPR and the Soviet Union.

On the occasion of the successful completion and commissioning of the entire complex of the Erdenet copper and molybdenum mining and concentrating combine, permit me, on behalf of the Central Committee of our party and the MPR Government, to warmly and cordially congratulate you, glorious Soviet and Mongolian construction and installation workers as well as miners and staff, with this truly remarkable labor victory.

Comrades! We have just heard with profound joy the message of greeting from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers which highly assessed the results of the efforts of both our countries in the construction of the Erdenet industrial complex. With enormous gratitude, we view this cordial greeting as yet another vivid manifestation of the constant concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the successful realization of the economic cooperation program between our countries and the growing internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union to our country's socialist construction.

I would also like to express sincere gratitude to Comrade Ziya Nuriyevich Nuriyev for the warm words and good wishes he has just made in honor of the tested fraternal friendship of the Soviet and Mongolian people and the all-round cooperation between our countries.

Today we are receiving from the construction workers the entire Erdenet industrial giant with an annual mining and processing capacity of 16 million metric tons of copper and molybdenum ore; it rightfully takes its place among the 10 largest enterprises of its type in the world as well as in the new and modern city of Erdenet. We note with deep satisfaction that this entire remarkable industrial complex was built in a short period of time during which an enormous amount of capital investment was assimilated and complex construction, mining, and technical tasks were successfully solved at a high qualitative level.

We have just inspected the powerful and highly mechanized open-cut mine and concentrating factory equipped with the most up-to-date equipment and unique machinery as well as the "Karat" automatic control system, which ensures the smooth production and technical activity of all enterprises in the complex.

We admire the new and modern socialist city of Erdenet, in which modern and well-appointed residential buildings, schools, and kindergartens and nurseries, as well as public catering and trade enterprises, hospitals and dispensaries, cinema theaters, a palace of culture, sports center, and many other facilities have been built. They ensure favorable conditions for the inspired work and life of the city's miners and workers at the complex and all the city's working people.

At the same time, in the course of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation and with the assistance of the Soviet Union, such major enterprises as a carpet factory, food combine, and the Ulan-Tologoy meat and dairy farm complex have been built and are successfully operating in this region. A number of other economic projects are also being built here. The Salkhid-Erdenet railroad, built as part of this complex, transports the combine's products and other national economic freight. A high-voltage electric power transmission line which connects our country with the Soviet power system provides continuous electric power for not only this combine but also for the whole Bulgan-Erdenet region.

In short, everything done here during these years amounts to not only the construction of a major mining and concentrating combine but also, based on that, the establishment of a new industrial and economic center with unified power and transportation networks here in the northwest region of our country.

Therefore, we rightfully consider Erdenet an outstanding example of the transforming and creative force of the frank [chistserdechnoi] friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the MPR and the Soviet Union. One can say gladly that Erdenet is the genuine treasure and pride of fraternal Mongolian-Soviet cooperation.

Remarkable successes in building the Erdenet industrial complex were achieved as a result of the joint and selfless labor of international collectives of Soviet and Mongolian builders with the resolute participation and direct assistance of numerous Soviet design, construction, installation, and other organizations, and more than 400 Soviet enterprises and plants from 240 cities. Leading Soviet ministries and departments, in tightened schedules, ensured qualitative fulfillment of construction and installation work, the supply of all necessary equipment and materials for projects, as well as assignment of a large detachment of highly qualified specialists. This all was possible thanks to the particular attention to the construction project on the part of the CPSU and MPRP Central committees and the governments of our countries.

At the same time one must note that particular credit in the construction of this giant belongs to the Soviet people who set an example of great skill and labor organization.

Permit me on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Government to sincerely thank the glorious Soviet builders and all the participants in this enormous construction project, and particularly representatives of the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, as well as the leading general contractor "Medmolibdenstroy", for the [word indistinct] feat and for fraternal assistance,

We also note the valuable contribution of our Mongolian construction organizations, particularly the administration of Mongolian Organized Workers and organizations and enterprises of the MPR Ministry of Construction and Construction Industry Materials which took a direct part in the construction of the Erdenet complex.

We highly assess the activity of the Soviet section of the Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation and also the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations which took concrete measures for timely and qualitative fulfillment of construction agreements for this combine.

We also gratefully note the great attention given to this joint construction project by the Soviet Embassy in the MPR.

Comrades! The fraternal friendship and the close and inviolable union of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, founded by great Lenin and fearless Sukhe Bator, serve as the inexhaustible source of all our victories and achievements in building a new society. The significance of comprehensive Mongolian-Soviet cooperation, which develops and intensifies in accordance with the provisions of the Mongolian-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 1966, grows each year.

The construction of hundreds of industrial, agricultural, and cultural and municipal facilities is being realized in the current 5-year plan period with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union. Many have already been put into operation in the first years of the 5-year plan period, and the construction of other important cooperation projects is being conducted at an accelerated rate.

Allow me to take this opportunity, on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR Government, and all the Mongolian people to express sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, personally to Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and to the entire fraternal Soviet people for their comprehensive assistance and support in the cause of developing our country's economy and culture and improving the welfare and cultural level of the Mongolian working people.

Accepting the Erdenet mining and concentrating combine today -- the largest economic project of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation and the first in our nonferrous metallurgy I would like to note its enormous significance in expanding and intensifying Mongolian-Soviet economic cooperation and the growth of our country's economic capacities. The Erdenet combine is a joint Mongolian-Soviet enterprise which was built and put into operation under the principle of equally proportionate participation in both capital investments and in dividing the results of its production activities.

We note with great satisfaction that our country, beginning with the operation of the combine's first start-up complex, annually exports copper-molybdenum concentrate to the Soviet Union on a long-term basis. This provides us with the opportunity to purchase additional industrial equipment and materials, agricultural equipment, transport equipment, consumer goods, and many other things from the Soviet Union with large sums of foreign exchange capital.

All this allows us to significantly increase export resources and to augment our national income, which facilitates the further rise of the level of the working people's material welfare. The Erdenet mining and concentrating combine now provides more than 30 percent of Mongolian exports and, as a highly profitable enterprise, annually provides our national economy with a large income.

We are sincerely glad that a large number of Mongolian engineering and technical workers and highly qualified workers who possess new skills were trained at the Erdenet combine. It is significant that a new form of joint labor -- "Nayramdal-Friendship" international brigades and crews, which have become an example of lofty labor organization -- originated at the Erdenet combine. Today we are witnesses of the striking labor achievements of this international collective of Soviet and Mongolian toilers who, in a short period of time, mastered all technological processes and in past years constantly overfulfilled state plan tasks and ensured that the combine reached planned capacity in July 1983.

It is noteworthy that our working youth, laboring as one with their Soviet brothers and sisters, are achieving good successes in labor and study and in organizing a socialist way of life.



The inspired collective labor of Soviet and Mongolian workers and specialists is, figuratively speaking, a favorable training ground for gaining knowledge and experience and a powerful springboard for further strengthening Mongolian-Soviet friendship.

Comrades! The Erdenet joint enterprise, being a major integration project, is a striking example of the successful implementation of the provisions of the complex program of socialist economic integration by CEMA member states.

The creation and operation with fraternal socialist countries of joint enterprises and economic associations in our country graphically testifies to the great superiority of using this form of cooperation as a most important factor of economy of labor and equipment and successfully training indigenous personnel. The example of Mongolian-Soviet joint economic organizations proves in practice the great economic advantage of using this form of economic integration, primarily in accelerating rates of development of our national economy, and of economy of labor and equipment.

The remarkable achievements in building the major economic project in Erdenet -- erected by the skillful hands of Soviet and Mongolian builders and embodying the minds, creative concepts, and pursuits of glorious geologists, designers, constructors, engineers, technicians, foremen and workers, and all participants in the construction project -- entrusts the whole international collective of the Erdenet mining and concentrating combine working people with responsible tasks to fully master its production capacities, constantly increase labor productivity, carefully use machines and equipment, and steadfastly fulfill the state plan.

Constant attention should be paid to fully mobilizing internal economic reserves, systematically improving utilization of material, financial, and labor resources, and introducing and strictly observing the principles of cost accounting in all production sections. All this is an important area of work of party, administrative, and public organization at all levels.

Permit me to express confidence that the international collective of the Erdenet mining and concentrating combine, inspired by creative labor, will justify the great trust of our countries' parties and governments and will fulfill with honor the tasks set before them.

Comrades! The international situation has recently become extremely complicated through the fault of imperialist reaction headed by the current U.S. Administration.

An unrestrained arms race, further buildup of U.S. military capacities, and crude interference in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples characterizes the foreign policy course of the current U.S. Administration and the more reactionary circles in NATO countries.

In the face of the growing danger of war, the steadfast strengthening of unity and cohesion of all revolutionary and peace-loving forces is urgently needed in the struggle for peace and security of peoples. The Soviet Union and socialist community countries consistently propose constructive initiatives which are wholly directed at relaxing tension, curbing the arms race, preventing thermonuclear war, and normalizing the world political climate. These initiatives open the way to a genuine solution of the most burning contemporary problems -- the problems of saving mankind from nuclear catastrophe, relaxing international tension, and strengthening peace.



The purposeful and active foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries in the international arena is subordinate to this noble aim and receives warm support from the entire world progressive community.

The Mongolian people and the MPR Government wholly and totally support the large-scale initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union brought forward in the speeches of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and particularly in his replies to PRAVDA newspaper questions.

However, despite the will and aspirations of all the peace-loving forces of our planet, the U.S. is intensifying preparations for the deployment of U.S. nuclear "Pershing II" and cruise missiles at the end of this year on the territory of a number of West European NATO member states. These weapons are intended for delivering a first strike against the socialist countries.

Naturally, the Warsaw Pact member states are forced to adopt the necessary measures with the aim of preventing the overturning of the existing military parity between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO countries and to ensure peace and security not only for the European socialist states but also for all the peoples on earth.

The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Government wholly and totally support the decision on commencing the preparatory work for deploying missile complexes with an operational and tactical purpose adopted by the GDR National Defense Council and the CSSR Government.

The U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the Latin American countries is taking a particularly dangerous character. This is confirmed by the seriously deteriorating situation in all of Central America including Nicaragua and El Salvador, against which a brutal undeclared war is being waged. The U.S. Administration is striving to bring the peoples of these countries to their knees and force them to renounce their chosen way by roughly violating the basic principles of international law, the UN Charter, and the Helsinki Final Act.

Washington goes to all lengths to achieve its selfish goals by promoting tyranny and lawlessness in international affairs as part of state policy. Currently the whole world has witnessed the barbarous, piratical intervention in Grenada carried out by the United States under the false excuse of "defending the security of American citizens living in that country." The predatory U.S. occupation of this small island state is a component of the Reagan administration's strategy of striving to drown in blood the peoples' movements for national liberation and deprive them of the right to self-determination.

The Mongolian working people as well as the world's community resolutely condemn the U.S. intervention against Grenada -- a nonaligned state -- as international terrorism and demand an immediate withdrawal from that country.

If we talk about Asia, then this continent remains one of the most serious hotbeds of conflict and tension. Owing to the Israeli aggressors and their American protectors, the Middle East crisis continues to deepen unabated, taking on an increasingly more dramatic and dangerous character as the result of the persistent efforts of imperialists to consolidate and expand their supremacy in this region.

The aggressive actions of American imperialism directed at increasing tension and destabilizing the situation in the Far East -- where strenuous militaristic preparations are taking place and where once again Japanese militarism is being revived -- cannot but fail to arouse concern.

In connection with the complex situation in Asia, I would like to emphasize the important and principle significance of the [words indistinct] meeting of the deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the fraternal socialist countries held recently in Ulaanbaatar, where a great deal of attention was paid to the issues of consolidating peace and security on the continent.

Millions and millions of people are now joining efforts for the sake of peace on earth and peace for future generations. In Europe and on other continents, the antimissile and antiwar movement is growing in which an unbending determination to defend peace and life on earth is (?expressed). The peoples' movement for peace and against war has now become a characteristic phenomena in the life of all the countries and peoples, a powerful factor for preserving and consolidating peace and a reliable shield on the path of mankind's slide toward nuclear catastrophe.

In the present complex international situation, the more the socialist community countries comprehensively consolidate their might, rallying the ranks of all the peace and progressive forces and increasing their vigilance, the more they will be able to guard mankind from the danger of a nuclear war and secure a peaceful future for our planet.

Dear comrades, allow me in conclusion to wish you, the glorious Soviet and Mongolian builders, fitters, operators, and all those who put and continue to put their labor and mind into this great construction, as well as the residents of Erdenet city, new successes in the noble labor, much happiness, prosperity, and many joys.

Long live the indissoluble friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet Peoples! Glory to the MPRP and the CPSU! Glory to the great Soviet people, the builders of communism! Long live world peace!

Tsedenbal, Nuriyev Inspect Facilities

OW030007 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1710 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 2 (MONTSAME) -- General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) Yu. Tsedenbal, Politbureau member of the MPRP CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, and other Mongolian leaders, as well as the Soviet delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister of the USSR Z.N. Nuriyev have seen the work of the international collective of the mining combine Erdenet and talked to workers and engineering staff of this large enterprise.

The guests also visited the Erdenet carpet factory built with the technical-economic assistance of the Soviet Union, have been to the Ulaantolgoy state farm which supplies agricultural produce to the inhabitants of the town of Erdenet. Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, Comrade J. Batmonh and other leaders and the Soviet delegation have taken part in the ceremony marking the completion of construction and commissioning of the projected capacity of the copper-molybdenum giant Erdenet ahead of time.

In honour of the event, significant for the life of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, Prime Minister J. Batmonh held a reception attended by Y. Tsedenbal and other officials and also by the Soviet government delegation. Comrade J. Batmonh and head of the Soviet delegation Z.N. Nuriyev exchanged toasts.

#### Return to Ulaanbaatar

OW030435 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 November (MONTSAME) -- Comrades Y. Tsedenbal, J. Batmonh, and other MPR leaders returned to Ulaanbaatar today after Erdenet. They took part in celebrations on the occasion of the completion of construction and the commissioning ahead of schedule of production facilities of the "Erdenet" industrial enterprise.

The Soviet Government delegation headed by Z.N. Muriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet part of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and scientific and Technical Cooperation, also returned from Erdenet on the same day.

Comrades Y. Tsedenbal, J. Batmonh, and other MPR leaders as well as the Soviet guests were met at Ulaanbaatar railway station by Comrades B. Altangerel, D. Molomjams, T. Tagchaa, B. Dejid, N. Jagbaral, G. Adiyaa, and M. Dash; D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; and other officials, as well as diplomatic personnel from the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

#### BATMONH RECEIVES PRK FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP

BK091745 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Nov (SPK) -- During its stay in Ulaanbaatar, the PRK Foreign Ministry delegation led by Deputy Minister Hong Korm was received by J. Batmonh, chairman of Mongolia's Council of Ministers, on 27 October.

In his address at the regular consultative conference of socialist countries' deputy foreign ministers held from 26 to 27 October, Hong Korm declared support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, as well as statements of the conference for peace in Prague, and of member countries of the Warsaw Pact. He reiterated his support for the 28 September statement by Y. Andropov, Mongolia's initiatives on the signing of a nonaggression treaty pledging not to use armed force among countries in Asia and the Pacific, and for Afghan people's struggle for peace and democracy. He condemned the aggression against Grenada by U.S. imperialists and said he was for the Cuban people's just struggle. According to him the source of tension in Southeast Asia has its origin in Beijing's expansionist policy.

#### BRIEFS

MALAYSIAN AMBASSADOR -- Ulaanbaatar, 21 October (MONTSAME) -- Dali bin Mahmud Hashim, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Malaysia to the MPR, today presented his credentials to Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. At the presentation of credentials, Comrade Y. Tsedenbal and Ambassador Dali Bin Mahmud Hashim exchanged speeches and had a friendly conversation. Attending the presentation were T. Botob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, M. Dugersuren, MPR Minister of Foreign Affairs; and other officials. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1450 GMT 21 Oct 83]

KPRP DELEGATION MEETS WITH DOHLUS IN BERLIN

BK040729 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Nov (SPK) -- Horst Dohlus, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of German Central Committee, recently received in Berlin the delegation of the KPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission led by its vice chairman, Prach Sun.

At the meeting, the two sides unanimously agreed that because of the confrontation policy or imperialist circles and their arms race, peace-loving forces the world over must more than ever unite in the struggle for a durable peace and the prevention of a nuclear war. The two sides also discussed problems relating to the deepening of relations between their parties.

HENG SAMRIN RECEIVES NEW CZECHOSLOVAK ENVOY

BK060613 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1139 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, SPK November 5 -- Jiri Vesely, the new Czechoslovak ambassador to the People's Republic of Kampuchean presented his credentials to President Heng Samrin on Saturday afternoon. President Heng Samrin praised the friendly relations and multi-form cooperation between Kampuchea and Czechoslovakia. He welcomed the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, and condemned the U.S. imperialists for their frantic efforts to push up the arms race. For his part Ambassador Jiri Vesely hailed the great achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people over the past five years.

CHAN SI RECEIVES CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP

BK090655 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1137 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 8 -- Chan Si, Politburo member of KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the P.P.K. Council of Ministers, has cordially received a delegation of the Cuban Foreign Ministry led by Deputy Minister Pelegrain Torras. Cuban Ambassador Orestes Quintana Marquez was also present at the meeting, on Tuesday morning.

Premier Chan Si told the guests that their visit would consolidate the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two countries. He praised the heroic role of the Cuban people in the struggle against the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces in Latin America. In spite of their perfidious moves, the U.S. imperialists can never dampen the spirit of the Cuban people, said Chan Si. He stressed that the People's Revolutionary Party, the government and the people of Kampuchea unreservedly support the internal and external policy of the Republic of Cuba.

Premier Chan Si vigorously condemned Beijing for colluding with the U.S. imperialists in using the ASEAN countries to oppose the three Indochinese countries.

Deputy Minister Pelegrain Torras, in reply, highly praised the fast development of Kampuchea. Cuba is far away from Kampuchea but the two peoples have struggled together against their common enemies, U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, he said.

The two sides expressed their belief that the three Indochinese countries would gain greater success.



Later, it was seen off by Dith Mounthy, deputy foreign minister, Peou Lida, vice president of the Kampuchea-Cuba Friendship Association, other Kampuchean officials, and Cuban Ambassador Orestes Guintana Marguez.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the Cuban delegation held talks with a delegation of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry led by Minister Hun Sen, and visited the Chhatomuk primary school, a creche and a glassworks in Phnom Penh, and Bati's ruins in Takeo Province.

#### CHEA SIM'S OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY MEETING ADDRESS

BK080829 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1142 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 7 -- "The victory of the Kampuchean Revolution has brought Kampuchea very close to the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, other fraternal socialist countries and progressive people throughout the world," said Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, at a big meeting in Phnom Penh Monday morning.

Addressing the participants gathered to celebrate the 66th anniversary of the October Revolution, Chea Sim, chairman of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland and also of the National Assembly, declared unreserved support for all the peace initiatives taken by the Soviet Union. He expressed great satisfaction at the splendid development of the friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, in the interests of socialism and peace.

Chea Sim said that the Russian October Revolution had inspired and would always inspire mankind to advance towards the horizon of peace, independence, freedom, truth and justice. "The Soviet Union, upholding the spirit of this revolution, has firmly pursued the line of proletarian internationalism, throwing in its lot with other nations. For this reason it has become the firm bastion of international detente, security and social progress," he said.

On the Indochinese peninsula, the Great October Revolution took root thanks to Ho Chi Minh, who founded the first proletarian state in Southeast Asia in 1945, Chea Sim said. He recalled how the three Indochinese countries, led by their parties, succeeded in overthrowing French colonialism in 1954 and U.S. imperialism in 1975.

Chea Sim continued: "As the bastion of peace and revolution in the world, the Soviet Union has strengthened its economy and defence while supporting all revolutionary struggles and keeping a watchful eye for any imperialist moves.

"The peace policy adopted by the 26th C.P.S.U. Congress, the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and, especially, the statement made by Comrade Yu. Andropov on September 28 last, have been warmly received, and have encouraged people throughout the world to struggle against imperialism, for peace and happiness for mankind."

Chea Sim, on the other hand, condemned the Reagan administration for its bellicose stand, for having caused great tensions in many parts of the world. "We particularly condemn the Reagan administration for having invaded Grenada, an independent, sovereign state, with the aim of colonizing the whole of the Caribbean," he declared.

Chea Sim then passed under review the successes of the Kampuchean people in national construction and defence.

"We owe these successes," he said, "to the efforts made by our people under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea. We also owe them to the support and assistance of our friends far and near, particularly the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and other fraternal socialist countries."

Chea Sim drew attention to the many plots of the enemy to undermine the rebirth of Kampuchea. He criticized the United Nations for persisting in maintaining the presence of the disguised Pol Pot clique in its midst. "This," he said, "is an insult to the memories of the more than three million Kampucheans who persisted under the genocidal regime, and an utter disregard for man's conscience."

"Despite all these intrigues," Chea Sim stressed, "the enemy cannot hope to reverse the situation in Kampuchea. The Kampucheans have foiled many subversive schemes of Beijing expansionism and its lackeys. The Kampuchean Revolution will triumph in the end."

Chea Sim concluded by wishing the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union great success in carrying out the resolutions of the 26th C.P.S.U.-Congress and the 11th Five-Year Plan.

In his speech, Soviet Ambassador Oleg Bostorin said the October Revolution had put an end to world domination by capitalism, that it had led the Russian people to a great turning point, and launched them on the path of development, genuine independence, and comprehensive socio-economic progress.

"The activities of the Soviet people in revolutionary transformations under the leadership of the C.P.S.U. have resulted in the creation of a developed socialist society," the ambassador said, adding that this year, the pivotal year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the Soviet economy was developing with still greater dynamism. Almost all economic indexes have increased, and the tempo of industrial production in greater than last year, he noted.

The Soviet ambassador went on to review the world situation, saying: "The consolidation of socialism in all fields in the world, and the loss of many imperialist positions have prompted the United States to discard all pretenses and to switch to increasing international tension and undermining normal relations between states by stepping up the arms race. By doing so the imperialist countries have again shown their inability to compete with the socialist system in the field of peace under the conditions of peaceful coexistence."

"The aim of this dangerous policy," Oleg Bostorin said, "is to obtain at any cost military superiority over the Soviet Union in order to decide the fate of the world at will, to materialize its ambitions for a leading role in the capitalist world, and to form an imperialist front against world socialism."

Dealing with the problem of limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, the ambassador said it had become a nerve centre in the whole set of international relationships.

"Nuclear blackmailing has become part and parcel of the imperialist policy of confrontation against the developing countries," he noted.

"Under such conditions," Oleg Bostorin continued, "the Soviet Union is doing everything to break the deadlock at the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe.... All through the talks the Soviet side has shown a flexible, constructive stand, as clearly proved by the latest Soviet initiatives expounded in the statement of Comrade Yu. Andropov on October 27 last."

The Soviet ambassador said: "The Soviet Union supports the joint efforts of the fraternal countries in Indochina to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. We support their actions of good will to reduce tension in this region of the world, and the stands of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic on normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China. We share their desire to continue the dialogue with the ASEAN countries."

He said that the realistic foreign policy of the P.R.K. was based on the fraternal alliance and indestructible unity of the three Indochinese countries and on the impressive success of Kampuchea in social and economic development.

"The dark days of the Polpotist tyranny are gone forever. In your families, joyous smiles, the laughter of children, and the certainty of tomorrow have returned," the ambassador stressed.

Oleg Bostorin said that this year work was being stepped up on 16 Soviet-sponsored construction projects including the technical college and the central hospital in Phnom Penh.

He continued: "In 1983 the stand, foreign policy and prestige of the P.R.K. have been further consolidated on the international arena. The Soviet Union, together with Vietnam and other fraternal socialist countries, actively supports the just struggle of the P.R.K. for the right to the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations now usurped by the Pol Pot clique disguised under the mask of the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea." We believe that nothing can hinder the advance of Kampuchean Revolution. Historical justice will triumph and the legitimate aspirations of the P.R.K. will come true."

Among other participants at the meeting were Hun Sen, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly; and many other Kampuchean officials.

Also present were members of the diplomatic corps.

Last Sunday, commemorative meetings were also held at the office of the Kampuchea-U.S.S.R. U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, at the Kampuchea-Soviet Friendship Technical College, and in the province of Kompong Cham.

#### VONADK REPORTS EXECUTIONS IN HO CHI MINH CITY

BK100150 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] According to reports from Vietnam, 27 Vietnamese prisoners in Ho Chi Minh City, including 7 politicians of the Cao Dai religious sect, were recently executed by the Le Duan security forces.

They were accused of fomenting unrest in Vietnam. Furthermore, over 400 other Vietnamese people in Ho Chi Minh City were recently arrested. Some of these people were accused of attempting to overthrow the dictatorial and fascist regime of the Le Duan clique; others of distributing leaflets to oppose the war of aggression in Kampuchea; and others were accused of secretly eliminating the Le Duan Clique's cruel associates. The reports say that among these people are 264 Vietnamese cadres who have been sacked by the fascist and dictatorial Le Duan clique.



SON SANN, SIHANOUK DISAGREE ON JOINT RADIO STATION

BK100702 Hong Kong AFP in English 0640 GMT 10 Nov 83

[By Jim Wolfe]

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 10 (AFP) -- Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), has turned down a proposal to set up a joint radio station with forces loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian resistance leaders have disclosed. The proposal was put to the KPNLF -- which already operates its own weak transmitter -- by representatives of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), sources here and in Paris said.

If the KPNLF had agreed to a joint nationalist radio, certain countries were prepared to finance the setting up of a powerful transmitter in a bid to step up resistance to Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, the sources said.

Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann had discussed the matter in New York last month and seen eye-to-eye, according to representatives of both their factions. The two are loosely allied with the Khmer Rouge in the anti-Vietnamese Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

In an interview in Paris late last month, Son Sann told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that "everything had been resolved with the prince." He indicated that the prince may also be moving toward setting up a radio of his own. Aides to Son Sann said the KPNLF had officially rejected joint broadcasts out of strict respect for "the spirit" of the three-party charter setting up the CGDK. The charter, signed in Kuala Lumpur on June 22, 1982, stipulates that each party retains its "own organisation, political identity and freedom of action, including the right to receive and dispose of international aid specifically granted it."

Well-informed sources close to Prince Sihanouk suggested, however, that Son Sann's stand was based on what the source referred to as their continued deep-seated mutual mistrust and antipathy. This source noted that efforts by certain ASEAN countries to have the two nationalist factions open more joint information bureaus abroad had also been temporarily bogged down because Son Sann's unwillingness to team up more closely with the prince. Nevertheless, Son Sann has reluctantly agreed to open new joint offices in Tokyo and Canberra, in addition to the ones already staffed by both non-communist groups in Brussels and Strasbourg, France, according to his aides.

Son Sann's hardline appears to have triggered considerable debate within the KPNLF Executive Committee, which has been under pressure, especially from Thai military officers, to move closer to the prince.

The prince himself is apparently loath to tighten links to the KPNLF or even devote significantly more time to his own organisation, known by its French acronym, FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia].

In a related development, aides to the prince were reportedly canvassing the ASEAN states -- Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines -- for funds for a radio during the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Jakarta this week. A close adviser in Paris said the prince preferred to remain as independent as possible and play down his role as titular president of the CGDK. In this way, hoped to remain the best possible compromise figure for any future Cambodian settlement in which the Vietnamese agree to pull out their forces, analysts believe.



SRV STATE COUNCIL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 7 NOV

BK091218 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Vientiane, November 9 (KPL) -- The delegation of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Nguyen Viet Dung, head of the offices of the National Assembly and the State Council, on November 7, left here after paying a 7-day official visit to Laos. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Sai Phetlasi, member of the Standing Committee, deputy secretary-general and head of the office of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly, Thongdam Chanthaphon, head of the Presidential Office, and the Vietnamese Ambassador to Laos Nguyen Xuan.

SRV TO HELP BUILD OIL STORAGE DEPOT, SURVEY PIPELINE

BK090939 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] The construction of an oil storage facility with a capacity of 4,500 cubic meters will start before the end of this year with the assistance and cooperation of the SRV Government. This cooperation is stipulated in the minutes, jointly signed on the afternoon of 4 November in Vientiane, of a meeting between a delegation of the LPDR Ministry of Material and Technical Supply and that of the SRV Ministry of Material [as heard].

Signing the minutes on the Lao side was Thongsavat Paseut, deputy minister of material and technical supply and, on the Vietnamese side, (Tran Trieu), deputy minister of material. The signing was witnessed by Thongsouk Saisangkhi, acting minister of material and technical supply; Bui Van Thanh, counsellor of the SRV embassy; Dam Xuan Dung, economic counsellor of the SRV Embassy in Laos; and senior cadres concerned of the two sides.

The minutes are in implementation of the protocol signed in Vientiane in 1983 at the seventh ordinary session of the LPDR-SRV intergovernmental committee for economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation.

The oil storage facility, which will be constructed in the near future, is large and important. It will have a modern management system and is part of the first 5-year economic development plan of the state.

Later, on 5 November, minutes were signed on the talks between a delegation of the LPDR Ministry of Construction and the delegation of the SRV Ministry of Material. The minutes deal with a survey of an oil pipeline from Vietnam's Vinh to the Vietnam-Laos border. The survey will start in December 1983 and will be completed within 12 months. Signing the minutes on the Lao side was Seun Phetsanghan, deputy minister of construction, and on the Vietnamese side (Tran Trieu), deputy minister of material. The signing was witnessed by Khemphon Phouipaseut, acting minister of construction; Bui Van Thanh, counsellor of the SRV Embassy in Laos; and some cadres concerned.

THAI WEEKLY REPORTS ON LAO RESISTANCE GROUPS

## Part I

BK191615 Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 17 Oct 83 pp 33-35

[Po Paphai's "article": "The Lao Antigovernment Forces -- Part 1"]

[Text] The shooting down of the South Korean Airliner by the Russians on 1 September which resulted in the deaths of 269 passengers on board has diverted the attention of the general public from the 21 August assassination of the Philippine opposition leader Aquino.

Likewise, the regular reports on the fighting between the Heng Samrin regime and the three Khmer resistance factions have overwhelmed the news dispatches about the struggle of the Lao antigovernment forces for the liberation of their country from the Vietnamese occupation. As a matter of fact, the fighting in Laos is not less acute than that in Kampuchea at all. Since Thailand and Laos once had maintained sisterly relations, our knowledge on the political situation in Laos should benefit us, particularly the people along the Mekong River who have daily contact with the Lao people.

#### Who Are the Resistance Groups?

Almost all Lao people have suffered from the fall of their country into the hands of the pro-Russian communists who mainly rely on the Vietnamese troupes in 1975. After the communist government of Kaysone Phomvihan took the power from Prince Souvanna Phouma, many resistance groups emerged in Laos. At present, there are four major resistance groups in Laos:

1. General Kong Le's group. Many people might wonder where he is now. After leading his men to successfully stage a coupe against the ultrarightist government in August 1960, Kong Le, who was then a captain, made himself a general. But he could not keep the power for himself very long. General Kong Le has been renowned for his strict neutral policy. After his breakaway from the communist Pathet Lao, Kong Le fled to live in exile in France. He name was heard again during the period 1976-1979 when he was reported to have some connections with the resistance forces in central Laos. In 1980, it was confirmed that he was in Beijing. At present, he has 2,000-3,000 well-trained men fighting against the Lao Government with Chinese support along the northern territory of Laos bordering China's Yunnan Province.

2. Gen Van Pao's group. General Vang Pao has been known among the Thai people as the leader of the Mong hill tribe in Laos. He is regarded as one of the most important leaders of the ethnic groups in Laos. The Mong people have been reputed for their rebellious nature and their struggle against the French rule in 1919 and 1920. The stalwartness of Mong warriors would scare any enemy. They later were recruited by CIA to fight the communists in the Plain of Jars which triggered Vietnam to drop napalm bombs and spray toxic chemicals in the area in 1977 to force the Mong race to extinction. The barbaric expansionist ambitions in Indochina of Vietnam and the Russians as well as chemical warfare against the Mong people were condemned and reported to the world.

At present, there are 30,000 Mong people taking refuge at Ban Winai camp in Loei Province. Vang Pao himself is now living in Montana in the United States and still keeps regular contacts with his assistant (Vang Neng).

Ironically, China has now stretched out its arms to fully help the Mong people after they were defeated and force to flee Phou Bia despite the fact that China itself is well aware of the Mong people's hatred for communism. Relations between the Mong People and China have surfaced in 1979 when Vang Pao and his assistant separately visited China. As a result, the Mong people in Laos have turned to admire the way China is handling its minority groups. Besides, there are 2.8 million Mong tribesmen living in 12 autonomous districts in China. The present Lao Government fears that China might be implementing a plan to establish a Mong state in Laos to materialize Vang Pao's dream.

It has been reported that the Mong tribesmen from Ban Winai camp are now waging guerilla warfare against the Lao Government in the border areas opposite Chinag Khong District.

3. (Chao La's) group. (Chao La) is the leader of the Yao tribesmen in Laos. Although the Yao people are not as good fighters as the Mong, their number in Laos is not less than that of the Mong, and they can be useful to China too. Moreover, both Mong and Yao tribesmen migrated into Laos from China.

In 1972, they were recruited by the U.S. Green Berets to fight the communists in the northeast of Luang Namtha under the leadership of (Chao Mai). In 1977, (Chao Mai) died. The leadership was passed to his son, (Chao La). There are now about 6,000 Yao refugees at the refugee holding center in Chiang Khong District.

The number of the Yao people in China is greater than those in Laos, Vietnam, and Thailand combined together. China therefore gives freedom to the Yao minority group for the benefit of its propaganda aimed at the Yao living along the common border which has proved quite successful.

4. Phoumi-Sisouk group. General Phoumi Nosavan has always clung to his ambition to return to power in Laos. Since he was forced to leave the country in 1964, he has been seeking U.S. financial aid and weapons from China for his group. He has also lobbied for international support for Democratic Kampuchea (the three Khmer resistance factions) and is a cofounder of the Lao National Liberation Front, which was established during a meeting with Kong Le and Chao Sisouk Na Champassak in New York in 1981. This group is a rightist and royalist movement and claims to be the representative of the Lao government-in-exile.

Like Kampuchea, the Lao resistance groups will continue their armed struggle in the form of guerrilla warfare against the Lao Government, which is under the Vietnamese and Russian influences. Meanwhile, they will also carry on their campaign to seek political support from the international community. However, their objectives and methods of the struggle in the two countries as well as the reasons for other countries to assist them might differ.

## Part II

BK310820 Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 24 Oct 83 pp 25-28

[Po Paphai article: "The Lao Antigovernment Forces -- Part 2"]

[Excerpt] In the first part, I introduced the four major resistance groups of General Kong Le, General Vang Pao, (Chao La), and General Phoumi and Sisouk. This part will deal with the targets of the Lao resistance force and support from foreign countries, as well as the future of Laos.

### The Targets of the Resistance Forces.

The Lao resistance force resemble the Free Thai Movement and the Anti-Japanese factions operating in Thailand during the World War II against the Japanese occupation soldiers. The Lao resistance forces have been fighting hard to liberate their country from the Vietnamese enemy, which can also be classified into four categories:

The first category is the Vietnamese who settled in Laos during colonial times and have been well assimilated into Lao society. They number tens of thousands. Some of these now hold senior administrative posts in Laos, while many are linked closely with the Indochinese Communist Party or with Vietnam.

The second category is the Vietnamese technicians engaged in socialist construction in Laos. These technicians number several thousands.

The third category is the Vietnamese People's Armed Forces. This category of Vietnamese is the major target of the Lao resistance forces. Vietnamese soldiers in Laos total some 60,000 and are scattered throughout Laos, concentrated mostly in important strategic locations.



The fourth category is the Vietnamese who have settled in Laos in the past few years in order to turn Laos into a Vietnamese colony. These Vietnamese are settled in eastern Laos.

As mentioned earlier, the major target of the Lao resistance groups is the Vietnamese People's Army operating in Laos. The Vietnamese People's Army has been in Laos since its operations along side then then Lao People's Liberation Army a decade before the current Lao Government came to power. The significant achievement of the Vietnamese Army in Laos was the defeat of the Mong Tribesmen under the control of General Vang Pao at Phu Bia in 1978. The Vietnamese Army in Laos has modern weapons and has launched operations to suppress the Lao resistance forces on the ground, including areas near the border. The Soviet Union has assumed duty in the operation of the air force and the radar system. The Vietnamese Army in Laos is the major enemy which the Lao resistance group attempts to destroy. It is the target around which the resistance groups must rally the masses to oppose in order to regain Laos' sovereignty.

#### BRIEFS

ENVOY TO SWITZERLAND, ITALY -- Vientiane, October 31 (KPL) -- Thongsai Phothisan, ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to Switzerland and Italy, on October 21 and 25, respectively presented credentials to Aubert, president of the Federal Council of Switzerland, and Alessandro Pertini, president of Italy. Earlier, T. Phothisan also presented credentials to Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 31 Oct 83 BK]

DELEGATION TO CUBA, GDR -- Vientiane, October 28 (KPL) -- Minister of Education Prof. Bountiam Phitsamai has led a Lao educational delegation to take part in the Fifth Conference of Education Ministers of Socialist Countries which is being held from October 31 to November 3, in Havana. Thereafter, Prof. Bountiam Phitsamai will also participate in the 22nd conference of UNESCO in Paris, and then, Prof. Bountiam Phitsamai and his delegation with further visit GDR in response to the invitation of the High Educational and Technical Ministry of GDR. Seeing the educational delegation off at the airport were Outtama Chounlamani, deputy-minister of education, and other educational officials. GDR Ambassador Dieter Doering, Fredesman Turro Gonzalez, first secretary of Cuban Embassy, and Yves Cadilhon, charge d'affaires a.i. of French Embassy, were also on hand. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 28 Oct 83 BK]

DELEGATION TO SRV, PRK -- Vientiane, October 28 (KPL) -- A delegation of State Bank of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by its first vice-governor, Sisavat Sisan, on October 27, left here to pay an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Thereafter, the Lao State Bank [delegation] will also visit the People's Republic of Kampuchea. A protocol on noncommercial clearance will be signed between Lao and Kampuchean State banks during its stay in PRK. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Leuan Sombounkhan, vice-governor of State Bank, and Nguon Phansiphon, PRK ambassador, and the economic counsellor of Vietnamese Embassy to Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 28 Oct 83 BK]

USSR-AIDED BRIDGE STUDY -- Vientiane, October 31 (KPL) -- A feasibility study for the construction of bridge on Se Banghiang River on Route 9 was recently accomplished by Soviet experts in cooperation with their Lao colleagues. Se Banghiang bridge is the biggest one to be constructed on Route 9 in central Savannakhet Province of Laos. The construction work of this bridge is estimated to carry out in 1985. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 31 Oct 83 BK]



AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER SUMMONS ENVOY

BK100222 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Nov 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Thai ambassador to Canberra Chet Sutcharitkun, in an exclusive interview on the long-distance telephone with THE NATION last night, said he and his Indonesian counterpart were summoned to a meeting by Australian Premier Bob Hawke.

Chet had just arrived about a week ago in the Australian capital to take up his new posting. He said on Tuesday, the Thai charge d'affaires and the four ASEAN ambassadors based there were told by Peter Henderson, secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs that the Australian Government was annoyed by ASEAN's latest attitude.

A senior Thai diplomat at the Thai Embassy in Canberra said that Henderson told the ASEAN envoys during the meeting that Canberra was miffed over reports on the outcome of the just-ended Jakarta meeting of the five ASEAN foreign ministers. Henderson, according to the Thai diplomat, said that ASEAN's "tactics" towards Australia would only be "counter-productive."

The Thai diplomat told THE NATION on the long-distance telephone interview that Henderson said Canberra expressed disapproval over reports from Jakarta which, in effect, showed that ASEAN had set conditions on Hawke, "providing no room of diplomatic movements" for the Australian premier when he visits Thailand during Nov 19-22. Henderson also said that the reports also made it seem that ASEAN was "punishing" Australia for their differences on the Kampuchean question, according to the Thai diplomat.

The Australian senior official was also quoted as saying that ASEAN's "tactics" would be "counterproductive" because it would not make Australia change its policy toward Vietnam. The ASEAN envoys were also told that Australia did not understand why ASEAN emphasized that Foreign Minister Bill Hayden's speech at the UN General Assembly last month did not condemn the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, although Canberra had already denounced it.

AP quoted the Sydney MORNING HERALD as reporting that Henderson told the five envoys "in the strongest terms that ASEAN's present conduct towards Australia was unacceptable, and not in keeping with the close relations developed over a long period."

SIAM RAT CRITICIZES 6 MONTHS OF PREM GOVERNMENT

BK091119 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 5 Nov 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Six Months Without Any Major Accomplishments"]

[Text] Six months since it has been in office, the elected government of General Prem Tinsulanon has achieved nothing worth mentioning for the country's economic or social development.

It has been even more quiet on the political scene. The Chat Thai Party's move for a no-confidence vote against certain Cabinet ministers was a political game rather than a move aimed at administrative improvement. There has been some excitement, anyway, in party politicking and in interparty politics -- for example, the accusations against this or that MP for lack of required qualifications or for not having completed secondary school. However, this kind of politics has no significance.

The opposition Chat Thai Party has become rather passive lately and has not taken the government to task despite the fact that there are several issues it can propose as motions to grill the government, such as the problem of the trade deficit, export marketing, and agricultural and industrial development.

The closing of three financial trusts also reflected the government's inefficiency in handling financial and fiscal matters. The fact that the baht remains stable is not the result of the country's economic development but is because the baht is tied to the U.S. dollar, which has recently become stronger against other currencies. Anyway, this is more bad than good for Thailand regarding the sale of its products.

It can be said that the country's economic performance over the past 4-5 years has pursued its course automatically without any significant intervention by the government. The problem of poverty of the farmers, the backbone of the country, has never been taken care of. Marketing and pricing of their products are always in the hands of middlemen who are gaining more and more political power.

The fact that the country has enjoyed political calm did not in the least facilitate the government in achieving administrative targets because the government has really accomplished no achievements. This government's poor performance might be attributed to the fact that it is a coalition of many political parties and therefore has poor coordination. The problem over the appointment of the director of the Marketing Organization of Farmers is a clear example. Also, this government lacks initiative. What it has been doing is only keeping the situation as it is just to uphold national peace and security.

Our criticism is based on long observation of the Prem government over the past four years. It is not reckless criticism. From this lesson, we have come to the conclusion that we need pragmatists in order to achieve our goal in national development.

#### GOVERNMENT TROOPS, INSURGENTS CLASH IN NORTH

BK100229 Bangkok The NATION REVIEW in English 10 Nov 83 p 5

[Text] Nan -- Two government soldiers were wounded in ambush with communist insurgents yesterday during the current military offensive against the last stronghold of the guerrillas in this northern province, field officials reported.

They said it was the first clash reported so far between the government forces and the communist guerrillas. The ambush took place in an area in the so-called Zone 3 in Santisuk Sub-district, they said.

The officials estimated that there are still around 100 armed communist insurgents scattered in the area. They had been reduced to rag-tag guerrillas bands to avoid confronting the advancing government troops, they said. The government forces had captured at least 11 villages which were once under the influence of the communist guerrillas during the past two days of their offensive codenamed "Operation Bloodless." Since the operation was launched last Friday, the government forces had encountered no armed resistance and a senior army official claimed that the soldiers were even welcomed into some of the villages. Three more villages were also captured yesterday, they said.

Army Nomad planes yesterday continued flying over communist-controlled areas to call on the insurgents and their sympathizers to surrender. Informed sources said that some of the communist sympathizers who had surrendered earlier led government forces to the sites where communist arms were hidden yesterday. The government forces hope to wipe out the influence of the communist insurgents in the north by overrunning their only remaining stronghold in the current offensive.

CPT ATTEMPT TO REVIVE INFLUENCE IN SOUTH NOTED

BK050334 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Nov 83 p 6

[Text] Southern communist insurgents are attempting to revive their influence and reestablish their strongholds which have been decimated by the military, Fourth Army Region Commander Lieutenant General Wanchai Chitchamnong said yesterday.

Lt Gen Wanchai told THE NATION that government troops recently discovered a new jungle camp at a site where the once infamous King Ching stronghold was located. The new camp found in a deep jungle in Nakhon Si Thammarat comprises about 50 makeshift living quarters, according to the regional commander.

He said that if the government underestimated the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), it was probable that the outlawed party would be able to restore its influence. "Although the communist strongholds have been destroyed, the insurgents and their sympathisers are still hiding with villagers in the plain areas. These people could take to the jungles again," he said.

Lt Gen Wanchai said that a measure to prevent the recurrence of communist influence was to step up development projects to eliminate poverty, which the communist insurgents have made use of to win support from villagers.

Meanwhile, army's chief of intelligence and former intelligence chief of the Fourth Army Region Colonel Thammarak Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya said the strength of the southern communist insurgents should not exceed 1,000 men who are scattered in urban and plain areas in the region. "We don't have to be overly concerned over the problem as CPT is now in troubles. Our military operations now are aimed at searching and destroying the jungle camps as there is no need to launch a largescale offensive against them. I think the probability of them reviving their influence is very dim now," he added.

SRV-BACKED INSURGENTS POISED TO BEGIN SUBVERSION

BK060354 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] More than 120 members of the Vietnamese-backed Phak Mai Party (New Party) have completed their training in Vietnam and are poised to launch subversive activities in Thailand from Laos.

A senior Police Department source said yesterday Zone 4 Border Patrol Police had stepped up patrols at Tambon Pongkham, Wan Yai Sub-district of Mukdahan Province and Tambon Namklam, That Phanom District of Nakhon Phanom Province -- the route Phak Mai members were likely to use to get into Thailand.

The insurgents were now staying temporarily at a Laotian military barracks at Ban Phokaew in Kham Muan Province, the source said.

Phak Mai was formed by insurgents who broke away from the Communist Party of Thailand following the conflict between China and Vietnam.

The source also said a number of Soviet soldiers were providing military training for Laotian troops at a camp between Sayaboury and Pak Klai.

The 45-day training programme, which started on October 2, involved the use of six tanks and high-powered weapons, the source said.



COMMENTARY CLAIMS STRONG ANTI-U.S. WAVE IN JAPAN

BK091215 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] In recent days, the Japanese people of all walks of life have anticipated U.S. President Reagan's visit to Japan with vigorous meetings and demonstrations. Braving heavy rains, tens of thousands of people from 120 mass organizations in Tokyo took to the streets demanding the cancellation of the visit, the abolition of the U.S.-Japan security treaty, and the dismantlement of U.S. military bases in Japan. A strong anti-U.S. wave is spreading throughout Japan on the first trip to the country by U.S. President Reagan.

The reason for this anti-U.S. campaign is that the Japanese people have clearly realized the nature of this very dangerous trip. The visit by a president who is described by western press as a warlike one will not bring about interests for the Japanese ordinary people as well as to peace and stability in the region. American sources revealed that in this visit the economic issues between the United States and Japan will be only a minor subject in the bilateral talks between President Reagan and the Japanese authorities.

In fact, the two sides will reaffirm the U.S.-Japan military alliance. AFP predicted that in his visit President Reagan will skillfully but firmly pressure Japan to increase its military budget.

Through this trip, the military collusion between the United States and Japan will be further tightened and the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance will be consolidated. For this very reason, Reagan has chosen South Korea and Japan, the two first Asian countries in this region, for his visit.

With the motto to revive the mighty United States of America and tighten the ties with its allies, since he took power in 1981 President Reagan has rekindled the local war and intensified the nuclear arms buildup, [words indistinct] aggression directly or indirectly, and declared or undeclared war against the socialist community. In Asia, the Reagan administration has increased collusion with the Beijing expansionists while stepping up the tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea, closely tying Japan to the U.S. war chariot and turning this country into a U.S. unsinkable aircraft carrier.

Under the U.S.-Japan security treaty, there are at present about 180 nuclear bombs in Japan with an explosive charge equivalent to 6,300 atomic bombs dropped by the United States on Japan in 1945. Japan has become a big U.S. nuclear arsenal in Northeastern Asia and the Pacific. At present, the United States is scheming to turn Japan into a launching pad and a frontline for U.S. limited nuclear war. An instance of this can be found in the fact that the two sides have agreed that by 1984 the nuclear warhead missile Tomahawk will be deployed in the Sea of Japan and in 1985 two wings of F-16 fighter-bombers carrying nuclear bombs will be deployed in Missawa base in northern Japan.

All these moves by the United States and Japan aim to spearhead against the Soviet Union and the socialist community and, at the same time, progressive and revolutionary forces in the region. To carry out these moves, the United States has established 400 military bases on Japanese territory close to the southern border of the Soviet Union and in the FRG, close to the western border of the Soviet Union, out of its 1,300 military bases throughout the world.



However, the increasing military collusion between the United States and Japan has turned the latter into a nuclear hostage of the United States, threatening the lives of millions of Japanese people, who had formerly had been victims of U.S. atomic bombing. Many ASEAN countries have expressed their concern that the increasing U.S.-Japan military collusion may revive militarism in Japan and the Great Eastern Asianism of which many countries in the region had fallen victims.

U.S. President Reagan's visit to Japan, with a hand still fresh with bloodstains of the peoples in Grenada and Lebanon and with the attempt to boost the U.S.-Japan military collusion, has further exposed the bellicose nature of the Reagan administration.

However, the situation in the world has changed. The time when the United States could rule the roost has passed. The more arrogant the U.S. is, the bigger failure it will sustain. Trailing after the United States, the Japanese and South Korean authorities will only invite disaster to their own peoples and their own countries.

#### CPV SENDS GREETING TO U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY

OW091808 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 9 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message of warm greetings to the 23rd national congress of the Communist Party of the U.S.A.

The message said:

"Your congress is convened at a time when the U.S. imperialists are carrying out their extremely reactionary domestic and foreign policies which further aggravate the comprehensive crisis of the United States, deprive the American people of more basic interests, render the world situation more complicated and tense, and pose a serious threat to world peace and the security of nations.

"In such a difficult situation, your party has persistently built the solidarity and unity of the working class and democratic forces in the country and opposed the U.S. monopoly capitalists, for the people's life and democracy, thus actively contributing to the world people's common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"We value highly the results you have obtained in that struggle and are firmly convinced that in the light of the resolution of this congress, your party and other democratic and progressive forces will win new and still greater achievements.

"We take this opportunity to sincerely thank the communist party, the working class and democratic and progressive forces of the United States for their warm support to the Vietnamese people's struggle for independence and freedom in the past and to their socialist construction and national defence at present.

"We wish your congress fine success."

#### SOVIET AMITY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VIETNAM VISIT

OW091756 Hanoi VNA in English 1616 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 9 -- The delegation of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society led by V.G. Semenov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and vice-president of the society, left here for home Monday successfully concluding its friendly visit to Vietnam.

During its stay, it paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and participated in various activities arranged in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City in the framework of the Vietnam-USSR friendship month on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation and the 66th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

The Soviet guests toured the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power project and the Lam Thao super phosphate plant. They attended the ceremonies to set up local branches of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association in Lam Dong and Dong Thap Provinces.

NGUYEN CO THACH INTERVIEWED ON U.S., PRC, UN

OW091626 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 9 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has granted the following interview to VNA on the 38th UN General Assembly session:

Question: What are the questions which drew most attention at the 38th UN General Assembly?

Answer: The defence of peace and the prevention of nuclear war disarmament, and an end to the arms race, the struggle against the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, these are the issues of overriding concern. Directly related to these issues is the U.S. aggression against Grenada and the danger of U.S. intervention and aggression in Central America and Lebanon. A no less urgent question is the very difficult economic situation in many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and their demand for economic development. This is the result of the developed capitalist countries shifting the burden of crisis on countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Question: What is the atmosphere of the U.N. General Assembly?

Answer: The current session takes place in an extremely tense world situation as a result of the arms race and the threats of aggression and intervention on the part of the United States. It is also the stifling atmosphere of an economic impasse in many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Particularly, 20 days before the session opened, the U.S. Administration provoked a global crisis through the South Korean spy plane incident. This global crisis against the Soviet Union had many aims one of which was to create an anti-Soviet psychosis at the U.N. General Assembly and steering the peace and national independence forces away from the goals of their struggle at the U.N. General Assembly. However, the U.S. Administration has failed. In particular, the U.S. aggression against Grenada has aroused mighty waves of protest at the United Nations and around the world.

Except the countries closely associated with the U.S. adventurous policy, the U.N. General Assembly, far from taking the anti-Soviet path of the United States, has directly taken up issues of prime concern of the world. The United States remains the most strongly condemned at this General Assembly.

Question 3: Could you give your opinions about the Soviet Union's proposals on cessation of the arms race and reduction of nuclear weapons, and about the U.S. and Chinese attitudes towards this issue?

Answer: The cessation of the arms race and reduction of nuclear weapons are very complicated problems. Moreover, the U.S. has further complicated them through its deceptive tricks. In order to understand these problems, a basic examination of this issue is necessary.

Everybody knows that the U.S. strategy is to wield its big stick to threaten other nations, to apply its gunboat policy and enrich itself with the blood of other countries by dragging them into war. The first and second world wars devastated or weakened all the allies as well as enemies of the U.S. The United States was the only country to get rich through these two wars. From a country ranking second financially and seventh militarily in the world, the U.S. has risen to the first rank in the economic and financial domains and in strategic weapons. In 1945, the U.S. was stronger than all other big countries combined in terms of economy and strategic arms.

With its big-stick policy, the U.S. has always made use of its military superiority, pushing the world to the brink of war in order to subjugate other nations.

The Soviet Union made the biggest sacrifices in human history to eliminate fascism and saved mankind from genocide and slavery. In spite of the heavy losses, the Soviet people have accepted every sacrifice to build the Soviet Union into a solid bastion of world peace and a reliable mainstay of the world people in the struggle for independence and social progress. What could have become of this world had the nuclear monopoly gained by the U.S. after the second world war not been destroyed by the Soviet Union in the 1950s.

Despite U.S. distortions and deceptions, the Soviet Union's proposals for peace and disarmament have met the most ardent aspiration of the world people which is peace. That is why these proposals have encouraged more and more strongly the world people in the struggle for peace. Today, if the peace forces unite closely and step up their struggle, they will be able to prevent a nuclear war contemplated by the U.S.

As for China, even though it had to speak of the need to cease the arms race and to achieve disarmament, it had blamed the two super-powers for the present tension in an attempt to plead for the U.S. and mislead the world people in their struggle.

Question 4: How do you assess Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's initiative of inviting other heads of state or government to the United Nations for an informal discussion of major international issues?

Answer: We acclaim and highly value the initiative put forth by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in her capacity as president of the Nonaligned Movement. We have no illusion that these informal discussions will solve major issues of the world. However, these discussions have contributed to the mutual understanding among countries and, in the long perspective, will help solve major issues of the world.

Question 5: What do you think of the impact of the U.S. invasion of Grenada on the situation in Central America and in the Caribbean in particular?

Answer: The U.S. might have won a temporary military victory in Grenada but it has suffered a major political setback in the world. The great majority of countries have condemned the U.S. for this dirty aggressive act. At present, the U.S. is more isolated than ever before. The biggest lesson of Grenada is that during the past five years the population of this small island has foiled many acts of aggression and intervention by the U.S. and the reactionaries and have stood firm. However, their internal divisions occurring in October 1983 created favourable conditions for the U.S. to invade the country. The Vietnam lesson is that the U.S. imperialists would carry out an aggression should it appear to be only a pleasure trip. But if the people of the target country are firmly united and are determined to fight for their independence and prepared to drive the U.S. aggressors into a quagmire, then they might be able to repel the aggression. If the U.S. still ventures an aggression it will court a defeat which will be even bigger than that it has experienced in Vietnam, and there will be not just one Vietnam but many Vietnams.



The world situation at present is more favourable for the revolution than it was 20 years ago, when the U.S. began its aggression against Vietnam. The U.S. invasion of Grenada cannot prevent the revolutionary movement from developing stormily in Latin America and other parts of the world. On the contrary, this invasion has promoted the revolutionary movement in Latin America and the rest of the world.

Question 6: Why did the three Indochinese countries not ask for a voting on Kampuchea's representation at the United Nations at this year's session?

Answer: Whether there is a voting or not, the stand of the three Indochinese countries and their friends remains unchanged. That is to reject the illegal occupation of Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations by Pol Pot or Pol Pot in disguise and to recognize the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as the only legal representative.

It is important to note that the U.N. resolutions in the past 38 years have not brought about changes in the world. Instead, big changes in the world have step by step transformed the United Nations. For twenty years, China failed to drive Chiang Kai-shek clique out of the U.N. by its votes. Twenty years of voting in favour of Chiang Kai-shek failed to change the situation in China. Finally, in 1971, the United Nations was compelled to expel Chiang Kai-shek and restore China's legal position at this organization. The erroneous U.N. resolutions in the past five years have failed either to reverse the situation in Kampuchea or to prevent Kampuchea's rebirth. Western papers have correctly pointed out that the Kampuchean reactionaries had only the form of a so-called "coalition government" at the U.N. forum while they are actually jumping at each other's throat at the Kampuchean-Thai border. The presence of the Pol Pot criminals or Pol Pot in disguise is a stain in the history of the United Nations. To keep that stain or to scrub it off is the responsibility of the majority at the United Nations, and not ours.

Unlike the United Nations, the 7th Nonaligned Summit had a correct decision, namely to leave Kampuchea's seat vacant at this juncture. We support that decision.

On the other hand, we want the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly to focus on burning issues of mankind and not to waste time on this issue. A thing worthy of notice is that at a plenary meeting of the U.N. General Assembly, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania solemnly declared its recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. We value that action highly.

Question 7: Could you tell us about your contacts with the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries at the United Nations?

Answer: The majority of the ASEAN foreign ministers have seen that it is impossible to impose a United Nations conference or the United Nations resolutions on Kampuchea and that the only way is to engage in dialogue.

Question 8: What do you think of the appeal of ASEAN for a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops on a zone-by-zone basis starting from the westernmost part of Kampuchea?

Answer: The stance of the Indochinese countries is to discuss on an equal basis all proposals of both sides. I deem it necessary to reiterate the viewpoint of the Indochinese countries which is never to accept a unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea. The Vietnamese Army volunteers will withdraw from Kampuchea only when an end is put to the threat by China, to the use of Thai territory against neighbouring countries and to the use of the Pol Pot clique against the Kampuchean people.



The proposal of ASEAN countries on the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers on a zone-by-zone basis starting from the westernmost part of Kampuchea proves that they have not given up their ambition to freely use Thai territory against the Kampuchean people and to bring Pol Pot back to Kampuchea. In the past five years China, the United States and ASEAN have used military forces to infiltrate the Pol Pot forces into the western part of Kampuchea, but they have met with failure. Today, they want to gain at the conference table what they have not been able to gain on the battlefield. This proposal, like the proposal of Thailand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops 30 kms from the Thai-Kampuchean border proves that Pol Pot does not control an inch of land at the western border of Kampuchea. This has belied the fantastic claim that Pol Pot is controlling vast areas in Kampuchea.

Question 9: ASEAN says that without a zone-by-zone withdrawal of troops it will be impossible to supervise the withdrawal.

Answer: The Indochinese countries have made it clear that all agreements to be reached between the two groups of countries of ASEAN and Indochina will be subject to a mutually acceptable form of international guarantee and control. It is necessary to point out that in the past nearly forty years Vietnam has on three occasions sent its volunteers to fight beside the armed forces of the Kampuchean people, and on two occasions it completely withdrew its volunteers from Kampuchea. That was after the conclusion of the first and second Indochina wars. This proves that Vietnam has always closely united with the Kampuchean people while strictly respecting Kampuchea's independence. This time, Vietnam has begun annual partial withdrawals of its volunteers from Kampuchea. This has been carried out during the past two years. It proves that the political, economic and military situation in Kampuchea has gradually stabilized, that the Pol Pot clique has weakened day by day and that the armed forces of Kampuchea has step by step shouldered by themselves the responsibility of defending their motherland.

The annual gradual withdrawals of the Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea is a major victory of the Kampuchean revolution and of the Indochinese peoples.

China's scheme is to force Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea so that it might bring Pol Pot back to Kampuchea. Short of this, China will cause Vietnam to be bogged down indefinitely in Kampuchea unable to pull its troops out. In this way, China hopes to bleed Vietnam and bring about its collapse.

The fact that Vietnam could withdraw part of its volunteers from Kampuchea annually while ensuring the continued process of revival of the Kampuchean people and overcoming one step further its own economic difficulties is another tangible proof of the failure of the two abovementioned schemes of China. If Vietnam is forced to withdraw immediately all its army volunteers from Kampuchea, it will fall into the first trap of China. If it cannot effect partial withdrawals but only rotates its troops it will fall into the second trap of China which is to cause Vietnam to bog down to prevent it from withdrawing its troops from Kampuchea.

Question 10: You have contacted the foreign ministers of many countries at the United Nations General Assembly. What are your impressions of these contacts?

Answer: I have contacted the foreign ministers of 40 countries including socialist countries, countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and also some Western countries. The socialist countries and other friendly countries have expressed joy at the successes of the three Indochinese countries. Other countries have better understood the hostile policy of the Chinese ruling circles toward the three Indochinese countries and their intention to provoke confrontation in Southeast Asia. They have all welcomed the trend toward dialogue between the two groups of countries. They have all seen clearly that the resolutions of the United Nations on the Kampuchean question have landed into an impasse.

TO HUU, TRAN QUYNH REPORT ON CEMA SESSION

BK091613 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] On 8 November, the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers Standing Committee heard Comrade To Huu, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and our country's permanent representative to CEMA, report on the results of the 37th CEMA session, which was held in Berlin, capital of the GDR, 18-20 October.

The party Central Committee Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers Standing Committee unanimously appreciated the great achievements recorded by the CEMA member countries during the period between the 36th and 37th CEMA sessions. They noted that the CEMA member countries are satisfactorily shifting their economies to the road of development in depth, increasing production in the main sectors of their national economies, and accelerating the development and application of scientific and technological progress in various economic sectors, thereby creating conditions for stepping up production, raising the technological level and the quality of products, and resolving the current key problems of the CEMA member countries' national economies.

The CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers Standing Committee unanimously noted that the current international situation is very tense due to the warlike policies of the United States and its allies. They are intensively accelerating the arms race through the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe so as to gain military superiority and tip the present balance in strategic military forces, thus aggravating the already serious danger to peace in various regions and throughout the world. We highly appraise the hearty support the important Soviet peace initiatives recently put forth by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, as well as the related statements by the heads of the governments of the CEMA member countries.

The CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers Standing Committee unanimously favor those basic guidelines for expanded cooperation and those measures aimed at making rational and economical use of various sources of energy, fuel, and raw materials, including secondary biological sources, as well as those measures aimed at achieving uniform cooperation as part of an effort to improve the supply of grain and food to the peoples of CEMA member countries already approved by the 37th CEMA session.

The Council of Ministers Standing Committee instructed that various ministries and sectors must study and implement the resolutions of the 37th CEMA session as well as those measures for cooperation already approved at the session. The CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers Standing Committee approved the activities of our country's delegation to the 37th CEMA session and their contributions to the success of the session.

ALBANIA RECEIVES FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION

OW090420 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] According to the Albanian ATA NEWS AGENCY, on 4 November at Tirana, Albanian Foreign Minister Reiz Malile received and had cordial talks with the visiting delegation of our foreign ministry, led by Vice Minister Ha Van Lau. Also present at the reception was our country's Ambassador to Albania Hoang Quoc Tinh.

HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES 9 NOV

OW091742 Hanoi VNA in English 1619 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 9 -- A government economic delegation of Hungary arrived here today for a friendship visit and to attend the 11th session of the Hungary-Vietnam Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

The delegation is led by Janos Borbandi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party Central Committee, vice-president of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian section of the committee.

It was welcomed by Tran Phuong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Vietnamese Section of the committee; Vu Quang Tuyen, vice-chairman of the State Commission for Planning; Hoang Anh Tuan, deputy foreign minister; Hungarian Ambassador Jozsef Varga and other officials.

FIRST AMBASSADOR TO ECUADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

BK081154 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] On 26 October, the first SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Ecuador, Nguyen Dinh Bin, presented his letter of credentials to President Oswaldo Hurtado. After the ceremony, President Hurtado cordially received Ambassador Nguyen Dinh Bin.

The president recalled the sentiments of solidarity which he and the Ecuadorean people have developed toward the Vietnamese people's just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression. He expressed his concern over the situation of national construction in Vietnam and welcomed and sympathized with Vietnam's policy of resolving problems between Southeast Asian countries through peaceful dialogue and negotiations without foreign intervention.

At his meeting with Ambassador Nguyen Dinh Bin, Ecuadorean Vice President Roldos heartily praised the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle for their fatherland's independence and freedom as an example for nations in the world. He expressed admiration for great President Ho Chi Minh and joy over Vietnam's victory.

The Ecuadorean president and vice president expressed Ecuador's desire to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation with the SRV in the interests of the two countries, thus contributing to strengthening relations between the nonaligned countries and the Third World in general.

LE DUAN ATTENDS HO CHI MINH CITY PARTY CONGRESS

OW091147 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] On the morning of 7 November, in a jubilant atmosphere marking the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the second-round third congress of delegates of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization solemnly opened. More than 600 delegates and guests to the congress rose from their seats and enthusiastically applauded Comrade Le Duan, party general secretary, who came to attend the congress.



Attending the congress were Comrades Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of interior; Vo Van Kiet, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the party Central Committee. Also present were representatives of central-level committees and sectors, the 7th Military Region command and veteran revolutionary cadres, who had led the city's revolutionary movement during the past two wars of resistance.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the city party committee, delivered the opening speech and read the city party organization executive committee's political report. He expressed the great delight of the city party organization congress, which is being held in conjunction with the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, led by Lenin. He also expressed profound gratitude to the October Revolution and the Soviet party, government and people for their extremely great, valuable and effective assistance to the Vietnamese revolution in the past, as well as at present.

The city party organization executive committee's report assessed the achievements in livelihood organization, economic development, distribution-circulation, culture, building of a new type man, public security maintenance and consolidation of national defense the city has registered. The report seriously reviewed its shortcomings and weaknesses, and laid out the task guidelines for the period from now through 1985.

Overcoming difficulties facing our country as a whole, the city party organization, city administrations at all echelons and mass organizations have strenuously striven, by all possible means, to create jobs and care for, stabilize and improve the livelihood of all cadres, workers, civil servants, the laboring people, teenagers and children. Although this care has helped meet only a part of the pressing needs for their livelihood, it clearly reflects the sense of responsibility and constant concern of the city party organization for the city people. Closely united with, and relying on, the local people, the city party organization has successfully launched seething and continuing mass movements for revolutionary action. Model individual workers and units have been found in growing numbers. The city has firmly maintained its practice of launching and reviewing movements, thus further expanding activities in a lively manner. In any sector, mass organization or field of work, there exist emulation movements, especially those concerning labor productivity, public security, national defense, popular culture, literature and arts -- in which the motto, "joint state-people work" has been followed. Through these movements, the city party organization and administration have successfully accomplished their set tasks and gained considerable experience to further enhance their leadership skills.

The city's industrial, small industry and handicraft production has developed rapidly, turning out large amounts of the means of production and consumer goods for supplying the city and other provinces. Its industrial and small industry output has increased annually. The development of its industry, small industries and handicrafts has shortened the lay-off period forced on workers, and created jobs for tens of thousands. It has also helped increase the accumulation of state capital and expand economic cooperation with other provinces and friendly countries.

In recent times, new encouraging progress has been noted in the city's suburban areas, creating favorable conditions for fulfilling, and even overfulfilling, the norms set for rural transformation and the building of a new countryside.

The city party organization duly assessed the importance of the city's import-export work, considering it a pressing requirement for stepping up the development of industry and agriculture, and for expanding economic activities.

Although many shortcomings remain, the city's import-export activities have contributed to accelerating the rate of industrial and agricultural development, the building of new production and processing installations, the accumulation of capital, the creation of commodity funds, reserves of material supplies and raw materials, and the further development of the city's sea transportation. In addition, import-export work has helped to further expand economic cooperation with other provinces.

The city has positively launched an offensive against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, punished political reactionaries of various types and criminals, and firmly maintained political security, public order and security. The mass movement for defense of the fatherland's security and the movement for the sake of the fatherland's frontline have been launched, sustained and further expanded. Rear area's work for the troops' families has been duly carried out by all sectors, echelons and mass organizations. The city's public security and armed forces have been consolidated, trained and made combat-ready, and have repeatedly been commended or awarded by the state and the army.

The city party organization has scrupulously implemented the central-level directives and resolutions, upheld the spirit of self-criticism and criticism, correctly remedied its known shortcomings, intensively developed its strong points and boldly advanced constructive suggestions. It has studied, for thorough understanding, the resolutions of the fifth national party congress and the resolutions of the third and fourth party Central Committee plenums and, especially, the Political Bureau resolution on the city's tasks. The city party organization's knowledge level has been enhanced one step further. The task of the city party organization and city people for 1984 and 1985 is first to devote efforts to stabilizing, one step further, the essential livelihood necessities; to step up socialist transformation and the rate of economic development; to accelerate the ideological and cultural revolution; to heighten vigilance; to resolutely foil the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage; to promote the right to collective mastery of the laboring people; and to vigorously boost the people's movement for revolutionary action.

#### Le Duan Address

BK090828 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Nov 83

["First part" of 8 November address by CPV General Secretary Le Duan to Ho Chi Minh City's third party organization congress -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades: I am very happy to attend the third congress of Ho Chi Minh City party organization delegates. I kindly welcome you, the delegates, and share with you the joy over the changes and progress which have been achieved in the city. The past 3 years marked a significant change in the socioeconomic situation in our country.

Our enemies have dreamt of weakening our revolution and exhausting our economy. Our country, however, remains firm and strong. Following the serious disturbances during 1979-80 and despite many current difficulties, our economy has scored important achievements, has developed well in some respects, has created new prospects, and is advancing.

The realities in Ho Chi Minh City have also correctly reflected this situation. Continuous effort has been exerted by the city to surmount many difficulties and score important achievements in firmly maintaining and developing agricultural and industrial production; quickly increasing handicraft and artisan industry production; positively improving distribution and circulation; continuing the socialist transformation; assuring political security, social order, and security; consolidating and developing mass organizations; developing collective mastery at the grassroots level; caring for the material and cultural lives of the people; and alleviating difficulties for workers.

Although these achievements are only a start and different from one field to another and despite some shortcomings being remedied, they are fundamental ones that assert the new quality and right direction of the transformation and development of the city along the line set forth by the fifth party congress. These achievements result from our effort to surge forward and from the dynamism and creativity of the city party organization, administration, and people of all strata in implementing the guidelines and policies of the party and state with close coordination and cooperation with the various central sectors and with many other cities and provinces. These are particularly the results of the scrupulous action taken by the city party committee and organization in implementing Political Bureau Resolution No. 01 on the city's tasks and the other resolutions of the party Central Committee's third and fourth plenums.

Dear Comrades: The city party committee's report has pointed out the main duties and specific tasks of the city. I would like to add some suggestions. Historical and geographical circumstances have created a very important political and economic position for Ho Chi Minh City. For 100 years or more of domination and occupation of our country, the colonialist and imperialist forces developed the city into a nerve center to dominate the southern part of our country. At the same time, they used it as a major economic center for external trade, first of all with the western Pacific and Southeast Asian countries.

The city now belongs to the people and the whole of Vietnam. It is advancing to socialism. Although the past has left heavy consequences in several fields, the city remains a center of objective and specially favorable economic conditions which no other city or province in our country can have.

On the basis of adequately analyzing the city's characteristics we should grasp the most two fundamental points -- collective mastery and socialist industrialization -- in order to advance. Collective mastery is the goal of socialism. This is also an impetus and our greatest strength to carry out the three revolutions, transform the economy and culture along the socialist line, build socialism, and defend the country.

We must achieve collective mastery at the three basic levels -- the grassroots, regional, and national levels. In reality, under the city's revolutionary movement some good models of collective mastery have merged and an organizational system has begun to shape up ensuring right to mastery in city wards, villages, factories, and cooperatives.

We should review generally these models and draw out experience in order to expand the movement and, at the same time, continue to develop and gradually improve the system of collective mastery, creating a firm base of support for socioeconomic management and city administration.

We should strive to transform and develop the city from a city that once indulged in a luxurious and hedonic lifestyle serving the rulers and exploiters into a productive city belonging to and serving the laboring people.

We should know how to develop the strength and potentials of Ho Chi Minh City in order to accelerate the socialist revolution in the southern provinces and contribute to developing the national economy. We must use this city's favorable conditions to expand the relations between our country and other countries in the world.

We should struggle so that in the not too distant future, Ho Chi Minh City can become a comprehensively strong city, a socialist city with a modern industrial-agricultural structure and advanced culture and science, and a civilized and modern city of some importance in Southeast Asia.



The city's party organization and people, more than anyone else, should clearly realize the position and role of the city and their heavy yet glorious responsibility. They should devote all their effort, mind and ability to fulfilling the socialist transformation and successfully building socialism.

The transformation and development of Ho Chi Minh City is primarily the responsibility of the city authorities and also of the whole country. The Council of Ministers, the State Planning Commission, and all ministries must consider the transformation and development of the city by developing its existing capabilities and exploiting its potentials, as part and parcel of all national economic development plans and the action program of all ministries and the government as a whole.

We must be aware on a national level of all the problems arising from the transformation and development of the city and to mobilize many sectors, localities, and echelons to pool efforts to resolve them. Moreover, while transforming and developing the city, we must strive to perform well and correctly, minimizing mistakes, because as a result of the city's position and characteristics, every success and victory will bring about good influence for the whole country. On the other hand, every mistake and error will also exert negative impact on the entire country. We must have an overall viewpoint in order to clearly define responsibility in dividing labor and classifying management, and establishing cooperation and contracts between the central sectors and the city and between the city and other provinces.

Ho Chi Minh City's good point is primarily its considerable industrial capacity, including the central and regional industries, the modern industries, and handicrafts and artisan industry. We must know how to exploit this capacity to support agriculture, forestry, and fishery, accelerating the general development of agriculture, creating the multifarious alliance under several forms between industry and agriculture, and gradually forming a rational structure between the city's industry and the suburban agriculture and fishery and agriculture of all the southern provinces.

Through this alliance, we must by all means shape up increasingly stabilized sources of raw materials supply to the city's industry and, at the same time, achieve the distribution of the city's labor. Of prime importance is the rearrangement and reorganization of industrial production, handicrafts and artisan industries, and the adoption of proper and uniform policies. We should particularly stress in-depth investment so as to satisfactorily use the existing industrial capacity in both terms of production installations and technical forces. Priority should be given to rearranging and providing additional equipment and to expanding the engineering manufacture and repair factories. We should strive to meet the demands for labor tools and spare parts and to gradually provide machinery equipment to the small-and medium-sized agricultural product processing factories.

We should seek all ways to accelerate production of consumer goods for society, paying attention to those items used in barter with peasants, and urge peasants to perform more man-days in order to exploit the still great agricultural potentials, especially in the Mekong River delta. The city party organization and administration have earned a good point in promptly realizing the importance of exports and imports and have strived to step up exports and imports. Nevertheless, compared to our capability and demands, we can and must do a lot more. Export is the decisive spearhead to develop all the existing abilities of the city, to expand and develop industry and the city itself and, at the same time, to contribute to national industrialization.

Ho Chi Minh City must grow up and enrich itself through exports, tourism, and international services. First of all, the city must be turned into an exporting city. We should continue to revamp the import-export activities.

AUSTRALIAGOVERNMENT PROTESTS CRITICISM OF KAMPUCHEA POLICY

BK100808 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] There have been further sharp exchanges between Australia and member nations of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, over the issue of Kampuchea. The Australian Government intends to make an official protest to the Singapore High Commission in Canberra over remarks by Singapore's foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan, about Australia's policy on Kampuchea. Mr Dhanabalan was reported to have accused the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, of trying to bend over backward to please Vietnam. This followed Australia's refusal last month to cosponsor an ASEAN resolution in the United Nations condemning the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.

The prime minister, Mr Hawke, and Mr Hayden have expressed their concern over the implications of Mr Dhanabalan's remarks to the diplomatic representatives in Canberra of two other ASEAN nations -- Thailand and Indonesia.

Meanwhile, in Kuala Lumpur, the Malaysian foreign minister, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, told a news conference that he wanted Mr Hawke to condemn the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea when he visited the Thai capital, Bangkok, next week. Tan Sri Ghazali said such a declaration would go a long way to ease the current strained relations between Australia and ASEAN.

Foreign Minister's Remarks

BK090929 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has accused his Singaporean counterpart, Mr Dhanabalan, of bludgeoning and pressuring Australia over the Kampuchea issue. Mr Dhanabalan was reported to have accused Mr Hayden of trying to bend over backward to please Vietnam after Australia's refusal last month to cosponsor a United Nations resolution on Kampuchea put forward by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Mr Hayden today defended his position saying his government had the right to make its own foreign policy decisions without being pressured by ASEAN. The foreign minister told Parliament that Australia's position was based on its fears that one of the three components of Kampuchea's anti-Vietnamese resistance coalition -- the Khmer Rouge -- would overwhelm the group. He described Mr Dhanabalan's reported remarks about Australia as offensive and extraordinary, accusing Singapore's foreign minister of telling Thailand and Australia what to do. Mr Hayden also labeled as "intolerable" conditions Mr Dhanabalan is reported to have stipulated for the forthcoming visit to Thailand next week by Australia's prime minister, Mr Hawke. The purpose of the visit is to explain Australia's policy position.

Hawke, Hayden 'Concern'

BK091320 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, and the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, have told the chief Thai and Indonesian diplomats in Canberra of their concern over the implication of remarks reportedly made by the Singapore foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan. In a statement issued in Canberra, Mr Hawke said the Department of Foreign Affairs would be officially expressing concern to Singapore over Mr Dhanabalan's remarks.

Mr Hawke said he and Mr Hayden had called in the Thai ambassador designate and the Indonesian ambassador in order to correct any misunderstandings over Australia's policy toward Kampuchea. He said he was looking forward to constructive discussion on the Kampuchean situation during his forthcoming visit to Bangkok.

Meanwhile, the opposition leader, Mr Peacock, has described what he calls Mr Hayden's attack on the Singapore foreign minister as both unseemly and unstatesmanlike. Mr Peacock said Mr Hayden's hotheaded outburst could jeopardize the resolution of the differences between Australia and ASEAN.

#### BRIEFS

ARMY COMPUTERIZED COMMAND SYSTEM -- The Australian Army has taken the first step towards giving its field commanders fast access to vital information on the battlefield. It has let a contract for \$5.5 million to study phase one of a computerized command and control system. The contract has gone to an Australian company -- Thorn EMI Electronics. The project will be known as the Australian Army Tactical Command and Control System. It will provide field commanders with information on operations, intelligence, fire support, air defense, and airspace control and administration. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Nov 83 BK]

#### NEW ZEALAND

##### PROTESTERS OBSTRUCT U.S. NUCLEAR SUBMARINE

BK090729 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] In New Zealand today, about 100 small boats tried to block an American nuclear-powered submarine from entering Auckland harbor for a 5-day visit. The submarine, the USS Phoenix, 6,000 tons, had to reverse its engines twice to avoid collision as it moved through the harbor escorted by police vessels, but it eventually reached its anchorage.

Police boarded one protest vessel, another overturned, and at least two New Zealand police boats were slightly damaged. Two people were arrested for obstruction.

Ashore, thousands of Auckland motorists expressed their solidarity with the protesters by sounding their car horns. REUTERS news agency says the Phoenix, although nuclear-powered, does not carry ballistic missiles.



MALAYSIACOMMENTARY ON BURMA'S SEVERANCE OF DPRK TIES

BK091133 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A few days back Burma broke off diplomatic relations with North Korea after thorough investigations establish that Pyongyang was responsible for the bomb blast at Rangoon's Martyrs Mausoleum early last month. North Korean diplomats were also ordered to leave the country within 48 hours. A Burmese Government statement said confessions by two captured Koreans and evidence they had been carrying showed that the blast was the work of North Korea.

The bomb explosion killed 17 South Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers and four Burmese. South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan was apparently the target. The powerful explosion took place minutes before he was to have arrived at the mausoleum for a wreath-laying ceremony.

South Korea pointed the finger at North Korea for the attack right from the start. But despite the embarrassment, to say the least, the Burmese Government took a cautious stand. It kept on identifying the perpetrators as "Koreans," and remained silent on whether they were North or South Koreans until it had solid evidence, which they apparently did last week, when Rangoon broke off diplomatic relations with Pyongyang.

There has been no love lost between the two Koreas, divided by the 38th parallel for the last 30 years. Central to their hostility is the mutual fear that, in the end, only one Korea can survive. As such, Seoul and Pyongyang conduct their foreign policies based on the premise that a success for one is a failure for the other. President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Burma and five other nations, aimed at winning some new friends among nonaligned Asian countries, must be seen by North Korea as an overall strategy by Seoul to isolate Pyongyang and to win itself legitimacy as the only Korea.

Whatever is Pyongyang's motive for the bomb attack, Rangoon's decision to sever diplomatic ties with it, as through this act established its culpability in the attack, will only go to win sympathy, if nothing else, for its archenemy, South Korea.

Britain, in approving the Burmese decision, has deplored North Korea's involvement in the bomb attack in the strongest terms. And, to be expected, the United States, Seoul's strongest backer, has also expressed revulsion at what it has described as an atrocity. President Reagan, scheduled to fly to Seoul this week, may even give substance to U.S. rhetoric by promising more military aid to South Korea. He has already said that the United States will stand by Seoul when commenting on North Korean involvement in the Rangoon bombing.

For a start, Pyongyang has lost one of the few international friends it has in Burma. Until the bomb attack, the two countries enjoyed good diplomatic relations, established in 1975, and North Korea had been engaged in several industrial projects in Burma. Based on Rangoon's decision to break off diplomatic ties with Pyongyang, the North Koreans can be said to have gambled and lost.

PARAMOUNT RULER RELEASED FROM HOSPITAL

BK071252 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] His majesty the yang dipertuan agung [paramount ruler] has been discharged from the Kuala Lumpur general hospital. His majesty underwent treatment for 12 days after complaining of a chest pain. A cardiologist at the hospital said treatment was successful and satisfactory. His majesty will continue to undergo routine rehabilitation exercise with periodic checkups. Visitors are discouraged from visiting his majesty at the palace.

UMNO ORGANIZATIONS BACK CONSTITUTION AMENDMENTS

## Youth Malaysia Group

BK070855 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 5 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Petaling Jaya, Fri. -- UMNO [United Malay National Organization] Youth Malaysia, today came out in full support of the amendments to the Constitution passed by Parliament in August. At a special assembly here attended by 1,500 delegates, the youth wing of UMNO unanimously approved a resolution supporting the amendments still awaiting royal assent. It also expressed full support for the government in dealing with any problem that might arise over the issue. The movement was confident the national leaders would be able to handle any such problem. "The role and power of the rulers are not threatened by the amendments to the Constitution," said UMNO Youth leader Anwar Ibrahim when tabling the resolution. He said the amendments merely sought to define the function of the rulers and of the elected government. This is necessary as such matters are still unclear in the federal Constitution and needed proper definition to avoid confusion now and in the future. "UMNO has always upheld constitutional monarchy in the country," he said.

Encik Anwar, who is also culture, youth and sports minister, regretted that the issue had been exploited by certain elements, including some party members, to cause ill feelings among the people and the rulers. It is impossible for anyone to destroy constitutional monarchy as it is part of the Constitution and a pillar of national sovereignty. He warned UMNO Youth members against those out to exploit the issue for their own political gains. He also warned them of the campaign of lies carried out by some party members and outsiders. These people were trying to influence the rulers to withhold assent by alleging that the government was trying to create a republic, he said. The UMNO Youth leader called on members to be united in their support for the party leadership.

## Women's Group

BK070859 Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Nov 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur, Sat. -- Wanita UMNO [United Malay National Organization] today declared its support for the Constitution (amendment) bill passed by Parliament in August. The movement also lent its support to the leadership of Datuk Dr Mahathir Mohamad and Datuk Musa Hitam in dealing with any problems that might arise from the issue. Its leader, Datin Paduka Hajjah Aishah Ghani, told the NEW SUNDAY TIMES that the movement had made it clear to the UMNO leadership that it had the full support of members on its stand on the issue. Wanita UMNO movements in Perak, Selangor, and the Federal Territory had already declared their support for the bill during dialogues and briefings by members of the movement's Exco [Executive Committee] during the last two weeks. The other states had also declared their support but members there would also be briefed on the matter soon. Datin Paduka Hajjah Aishah also said that she and her deputy, Datin Paduka Rafidah Aziz, were planning to hold a series of dialogues with the Wanita UMNO Negri Sembilan to enlighten members on the amendments.

U.S. BUSINESS GROUP EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR MARCOS

HK100125 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The American business community pledged support and continued confidence yesterday on the leadership of President Marcos and his management of the economic situation in the country. They also lauded the policies and austerity measures implemented by the president to put the country back on the path to recovery.

The American business leaders, led by A. Louis Burridge, met with President Marcos at Malacanang yesterday. They held a free-wheeling discussion on the Philippine situation in a meeting that lasted 2 hours. Burridge is the president of the American Chamber of Commerce and past chairman of the Asia-Pacific Council of American Chambers of Commerce. Burridge's group which met with President Marcos represents about 800 companies. He said American business in the country is mobilized more than ever to support the government's actions to overcome the current economic hardships.

Burridge, who is scheduled to meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Seoul on Monday, said he will transmit to the U.S. President his group's impressions and the long-term prospects of the Philippines.

ASEAN MEETING APPROVES MEASURE WELCOMING BRUNEI

OW090505 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Manuel Collantes is back after attending a special ASEAN foreign ministers conference in Jakarta. Mr Collantes disclosed that the meeting approved the draft declaration welcoming Brunei as the sixth member of the association. Brunei will be admitted when it becomes independent from Britain in January next year. The acting foreign minister also said the ASEAN foreign ministers still hope Vietnam could be convinced to pull its troops out of Kampuchea.

MARCOS, CAUCUS SHELVE VICE PRESIDENCY PROPOSAL

OW090501 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] President Marcos and the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] have agreed to give priority attention to economic and monetary reforms. During their 3-hour caucus in Malacanang yesterday, a number of austerity measures were agreed upon to overcome the current economic difficulties.

The caucus also shelved for the time being the proposal to restore the vice presidency which was referred to a seven-man committee for further study. Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez was named chairman of the committee. The group will study the issue and make recommendations to the president and the party leaders.

In discussing the issue of the presidency [as heard], President Marcos recalled the dangers of having a vice president. He said there had been attempts on his life because of a vice president. He did not elaborate nor identify the persons behind the attempts on his life. President Marcos said the matter should be studied more seriously, even to the extent of feeling the public pulse on the issue through an opinion survey.

On the economic problems of the country, the president explained that the government is not entirely to blame for the current financial hardships. He said to blame the government entirely is unfair because there are circumstances and events beyond the control of the administration. He urged KBL assemblymen and leaders to go to the people and explain in the simplest possible language that the government is not entirely to blame and that the administration is not exactly negligent.



Among the factors cited by the president as causes of the present predicament of the country are the soaring cost of imported oil and the mounting consumption of fuel. He said the high price of imported oil resulted in an annual oil importation amounting from \$300 million to the present \$2.1 billion. He said aside from the rising cost of imported oil the Philippines has to contend with the protectionist policies of industrialized countries which have adversely affected Philippine exports and dollar earnings.

President Marcos said the fundamental problem of the country is economic and priority must be given in dissolving the situation. He stressed that increased production is the only answer to the economic crisis.

#### Tolentino Backs Decision

OW091401 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Assemblymen Arturo Tolentino says he will abide by the decision of the ruling KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] members of the party on the vice presidency issue.

Tolentino this morning spoke before the Batasan press corps following the decision yesterday at the KBL caucus, tossing the vice presidency issue to a seven-man committee for further study. The KBL caucus decided there were more pressing matters to attend to, like economic and monetary reforms. Tolentino told the Batasan newsmen he had no intention of running in next year's elections and did not see himself a candidate of the vice-presidency, if such is restored. After the special committee shall have thoroughly studied the vice presidency restoration issue, Tolentino said he will propose the holding of another KBL caucus, stressing that the issue was discussed only half way in yesterday's caucus.

#### BATASAN DEBATES AMENDMENTS TO ELECTORAL LAWS

OW090849 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] The Batasang Pambansa has constituted itself into a constituent assembly when it began debate today on the proposed amendments contained in a substitute resolution reported yesterday by the Committee on the Revision of Laws, Codes and Constitutional Amendments.

As approved by the committee, the resolution provided for the election of members of the regular Batasang Pambansa by province instead of by region, except in Metro Manila. Perez said a separate law would be enacted by the Batasan, apportioning the number of elected representatives among the provinces and their component cities.

#### PUBLIC HEARING ON AQUINO KILLING RESUMES

OW091353 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The Agrava Board resumed its public hearing this afternoon, with PC [Philippine Constabulary] Crime Laboratory Chief Colonel Pedro Elbas taking the witness stand.

Col Elbas told the board that only Mrs Saturnina Galman and her daughter Marilyn were able to positively identify [Rolando Galman's body].

According to Elbas, the PC tried to get other people who could identify Rolando Galman, the alleged assassin of Aquino, but only the mother and daughter were able to do so during the advance hearing. The public hearing resumed at the SSS Building in Quezon City.

COMMENTARY SUGGESTS U.S. ASSIST ECONOMY

HK091412 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Nov 83 p 6

[Article by Apolonía Batalla: "U.S. Assistance"]

[Text] One conclusion that may be drawn from the U.S. invasion of Grenada is the U.S. Government continues to be sensitive to the growth of the presence of the Soviet Union and its proxies around the world.

Needless to state, the U.S. would enhance its own power and influence wherever possible.

The competition will continue to be stiff and the passage of time is likely to stress the American need for containment and advance. Of course, this holds implications for the Philippines. For the U.S., the primary consideration is Philippine stability. It would be a kind of stability under a republican form of government, and while that is obvious, we have to point out that since the Iranian experience, the U.S. has had a lesson in supporting less-than-democratic regimes.

Before 1979, Iran, in the considered opinion of the U.S. Government and foreign observers, was a quite stable country. Oil revenues were flowing in. Development projects were being set up. The government could purchase sophisticated weapons. The Shah's hold on the country seemed unshakable. The revolution showed the superficial character of the stability. It showed the poverty, the corruption, and the overwhelming sentiment of the people against the ruler.

In the end, the U.S., which had been supporting the Shah, lost a valuable foothold in the Middle East. The U.S. most certainly learned a lesson on the kind of stability it ought to back up. The kind of stability in a friendly country the U.S. would opt for implies a degree of disagreement on the presence of U.S. bases. Thus, there have been large demonstrations in Japan protesting either the American presence or the security arrangements, but the U.S. can still use Yokosuka and Misawa, among other facilities. Likewise, in the Philippines antibases sentiment is palpable, but the U.S. can still use Clark and Subic.

In a democracy, there can be accommodation. In a nondemocracy, there can be a shutout, unless it is a case similar to Guantanamo in Cuba. For the U.S., instability in a country where the U.S. has bases poses delicate problems. For one thing, the bases issue tends to become more pronounced. For in difficult times the bases can be a scapegoat. For another, instability poses the problem of whether the U.S. in order to maintain its facilities should give aid and comfort to one side or the other in the political squabble.

If the U.S. decides to intervene, it would be illegal and immoral. If it does not, it might be driven out of the country. Although the Philippines has been momentarily destabilized, the alternatives open to the U.S. are neither immoral nor illegal. One alternative is simply to assist the Philippine economy back to its feet. It will earn goodwill for the U.S., help the cause of American investments in this country, promote Philippine stability, and lessen the irritants arising from the bases.

At the moment, the relations between the two friendly countries should not be a question of political and economic leverages, because one of the parties is undergoing an economic crisis. Under the circumstances, the common attitude ought to be, we are in this together. The misery of one is an equally pressing problem for the other.

It would take relatively little effort and resources to give the Philippine economy its lost momentum, and we must be fair and state that U.S. cooperation is not being withheld.

That is as it should be. The kind of relationship that exists is meant to prevail for a long time. For both parties, the benefits flowing from that relationship are inestimable.

#### VIRATA STRESSES AUSTERITY MEASURES NECESSARY

OW091413 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Austerity measures will have to be followed if the country is to achieve economic recovery. Prime Minister Cesar Virata stressed this point before businessmen and industrialists at the Philippine Plaza, and David Nye was there.

[Begin recording] At this afternoon's meeting with various sectoral chairmen of the ninth Philippine Business Conference, Virata said he is pleased to note that the private sector has taken the initiative in assisting the government in its economic recovery plan. Virata welcomed, for example, big business' recommendations to the president to establish a national recovery commission, with broad representation from the business community, to advise the government on financial and economic matters. He also congratulated industry for voluntarily cutting back by 15 percent its import requirements.

With regard to domestic credits, Virata said that the government has no choice but to tighten on credit opportunities, because this is no time to waste scarce resources. He added that the country has to follow a step-by-step straight and narrow path on the road to full economic recovery, which will probably be achieved in 24 to 36 months. [end recording]

#### Economic Ills 'Only Temporary'

HK091242 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata says the economic problems confronting the country are only temporary. He spoke for the Philippine business conference held at the Philippine Plaza. Mr Virata said negotiations with the IMF on the new standby agreement for 1983-84 will end today. The agreement is expected to trigger the grants of other loans to the Philippines from other lenders like the World Bank.

[Begin Virata recording] The advisory group will meet about the Philippine situation and the economic subcommittee will present to them the estimate of the balance of payment of the Philippines, the new financing requirements, the restructuring, and the new money requirements for next year. We are hoping to meet with them the following week so that we can start the process of restructuring. [end recording]

#### MUSLIM LEADERS AFFIRM CONFIDENCE IN MARCOS

OW090949 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Muslim leaders from Mindanao and Sulu have personally affirmed their trust and confidence in the leadership of the president. The Muslim leaders, composed mostly of sultans, presented manifestos and resolutions supporting the policies and programs of the government. During a meeting with the president, the sultans pledged their loyalty to the republic and hailed the president's call for unity and reconciliation. The sultans also pledged to exert all efforts to preserve the country's integrity and to enhance harmony between Muslims and Christians.



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